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se black man fought: o be hurt, and it did

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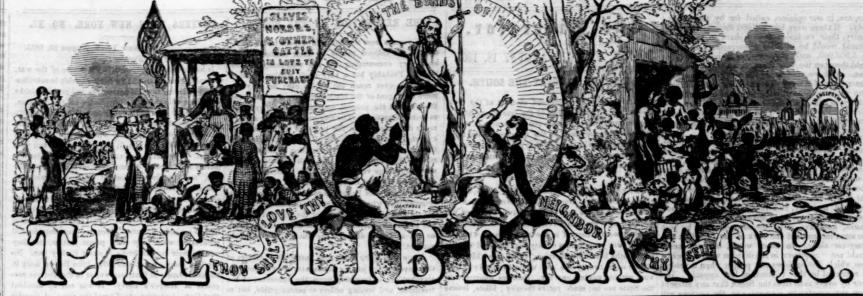
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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & BON. Printers.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-

itary authority takes, for the time, the place of all munisipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST;

and that, under that state of things, so far from Its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive

THE CHAIL THE STATES WHERE SLAVETY CXISTS have the EXCUSIVE MANAGEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES. . . . From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theater of a war, CIVIL, service, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of COMMESS extend to interference with the institution of

slavery, IN EVERY WAY IN WHICH IT CAN BE INTERPERED

with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or de-stroyed, to the cession of States, burduned with slavery, to a foreign power. . . It is a war power. I say it is a w-power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to certy on the war, and numer caunty if ox, ac-

CORDING TO THE LAWS OF WAR; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu-

tions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE PLACE OF THEE. When two hostile armies are set in martial

array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman-cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. Adams.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 33.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1802.

Selections.

THE WAYS OF GOD -- POLITICAL JUSTICE.

Extract from an earnest and eloquent Oration on The Past, Present, and Future of America," delivin the First Presbyterian Church, at Orange, J., July 4th, 1865, by Professor Henry W. Adams,

M. A., M. D., of Irvington, N. J. :-The strange ways of God are not restrained by The strange ways of God are not restrained by statutes. The arrows of the lightning feel out their join paths. Injustice cannot always be profitable, at man is older than his clothing, so immortal mangod antedates States and civil institutions. Natuel rights are ingrained and ingospeled in nativity.
Civil society is a combination of men to protect
these. When this just object for which governments are instituted fails, revolution comes and natrul rights are insurgent. In this pleading condition, four millions of freedmen ball the national
energinty and salute its starry banner. They ask
for their natural rights. Shall they have them?

They have hitherto stood related to the Union
who their masters; they now come pearer, and arough their masters; they now come nearer, and much the hem of its garment with their own fingers. the virtue of the nation go forth to meet? Shall that imploring touch thrill them with tail the virtue of the hatton go forth to meet-een? Shall that imploring touch thrill them with e estacies of life, liberty, and the pursuit of hap-ness? What is their political status? To crush e rebellion of their masters, the war power has sty set them free. The Constitutional Amendrnt will ratify the Executive Proclamation. They e also citizens of the United States. Birth under the flag, natural rights unforfeited by crime, and freedom guaranteed by the national sovereignty, make them citizens. They are not only citizens, but entitled to claim and exercise the elective franise under proper qualifications. Five States of Union have sanctioned this civil status. Judge Curtis, late of the Supreme Court of the United States, in his dissent from the Dred Scott decision, To determine whether any free persons, escended from Africans held in slavery, were consof the United States under the Confederation consequently at the time of the adoption of the estitution of the United States, it is only necesary to know whether such persons were citizens of her of the States under the Confederation, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. Of the time of the adoption of the Constitution. Of the time of the ratication of the Articles of the Confederation, all ee, native-born inhabitants of the States of New ampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersy, and North Carolina, though descended from African slaves, were not only citizens of those Sates, but such of them as had the other necessary milifications possessed the franchise of electors, on the partial terms with other citizens." Corroborative of this view, Judge William Gaston, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, the most distinguished jurist who ever adorned the State, thus pronounced the decision of that Court in the case of the State " According to the laws of this

dween citizens and free inhabitants, they are un-lawn to our institutions. Before our Revolution, all free persons born within the dominions of the lang of Great Britain, whatever their color or comform out of his allegiance were aliens. Slavery did not exist in England, but it did in the British Colo-Slaves were not, in legal parlance, persons, incation of slavery was removed, they became one, and were then either British subjects, or not British subjects, according as they were or recent born within the allegiance of the British ing. Upon the Revolution, no other change took lace in the laws of North Carolina than was conent on the transition of a colony, dependent or aropean king, to a free and sovereign State. Saves remained slaves. British subjects in North Carolina became North Carolina freemen. Foreignntil made members of the State, remain s. Slaves, manumitted here, became freemen officens of North Carolina; and all free persons, ben within the State, are born citizens of the Sate. The Constitution extended the elective chise to every freeman who had arrived at the

> tolor a few years since, by our amended Consti-Chief Justice Chase, of the Supreme Court of United States, in a recent letter to a committee alored men in New Orleans asserts, in very ex-it language, that all the freedmen of the United are citizens of the United States, and are alendowed with the right of claiming all their rights clizenship. They have the further right to keep a bear arms. The Constitution says, under article of the Amendments: "A well-regulated lifts heins. lification and the security of a free tate, the right of the people to keep and bear arms it is in the infringed." The object in keeping and I not be infringed." The object in keeping and ing arms is here constructively alleged to be the unity of a free state. If, then, the ex-slaves are e, citizens of the United States, with rights which annot be infringed to keep and bear arms to se-

age of twenty-one, and paid a public tax; and it is a matter of universal notoriety, that, under it, free

the franchise, until it was taken from free men

If they may shoot constitutionally to secure a onwealth, why may they not vote consti-for one? Is the bullet less harmless than Ah! that's the rub. Prejudice, born narrow self-hoods and mental pigmies, cries: ate the negro, degrade him, kick him into the atter, disfranchise him, and legislate him into a rebundred years' whisper lest he get ahead of me; and him with chains, and then whip him because cannot run; imbrute his intellect, and then jeer m because he is not a Chief Justice of the law, a dogmon in ... lomon in wisdom, or a David in psalmody. But nad-souled justice and humanity exclaim: Give a land on which to shout among his corn and cks, the Bible to show him the rounds of the ladthe starry pathway, the spelling-book to read bright pages of the universe, the ballot to vote the starry pathway, the spelling-book to read bright pages of the universe, the ballot to vote the starry pages of the universe to the starry pathway and see gens of immortality are pavilioned within blackness of his skin!

in the many large in characteristic or vesseled as have been consequent to the later of the been been consequent to the later of the later of the been been been consequent to the later of the later of

so much about it that they fought for it? Which kind of intelligence makes the best Union man? Is a black heart better than a black face? Is not he who is good enough to fight for his country, good enough to vote for it? Will you hunt from the ballot-box the limping black man with the rebel's musket in his hands, and the American uniform on him, and give place to pardoned treason, with blood-dripping fingers, to vote for more trouble? Is this democracy? or demonocracy? republicanism? or an outrage upon it? magnanim-The poor whites are lazy, quarrelsome, vicious, profane, boisterous, despisers of labor, and generally incapable of either reading or writing. To these teminent qualifications they superadd treason. The blacks, on the other hand, although they cannot either read or write, in consequence of the death cither read or write. either read or write, in consequence of the death penalty, and not, like the poor whites, on account of their natural shiftlessness, are industrious, docile, tractable, religious, musical, loyal, and willing to work, without revolting at the degradation of labor."

Gen. Merritt's cavalry command had arrived at Austin, on their march across the country from Shreve-port, Louisiana, and had re-raised the national flag over the State Capitol, where it had not before stin, on their march across the country from Shreveport, Louisiana, and had re-raised the national flag
over the State Capitol, where it had not before
waved in four years. Provisional Governor Andrew J. Hamilton reached Galveston on the 21st
ult., where, on the 25th, he issued his proclamation
to the people, announcing his appointment by the
President, and foreshadowing his designed course of
procedure in the performance of his duties. He
fixes no time for the election or convention, but
states that they would be held as soon as practicable.
On matters of more detailed interest he says:

"The people of the State are invited to engage
in the work of reconstructing local government for
themselves. I come, tendering, in the name of the
United States, amnesty for the past, security and
freedom for the future. Every generous heart will
feel, and every candid mind admit, that the Government of the United States seeks not, and has neversought, to humiliate the people of the South. Is
but asks them to be friends rather than enemies.

Conquering the rebellion, the first use it makes
of the rower it rosesses is to relieve the season.

Roberts, of Liebria, born a slave, and obtaining the
mere rudiments of education in fraud of the laws
which condemned him and his posterity to perpetwhich condemned him and his posterity to which condemned him and his posterity to perpetwhich condemned him and his posterity to which condemned him and his posterity to which condemned him and his posterity on that he he he he laws
which condemned him and his posterity to perpetwhich condemned him and his posterity to which condemned him and his posterity on the hier and slavery, but who he v

Conquering the rebellion, the first use it makes of the power it possesses is to relieve the popular of the power it possesses is to relieve the people from the legal consequences of their act of rebellion,

cession, no truce or neutrality; its challenge was to mortal combat, and in the struggle it went down forever. There are those, I am told, who profess to believe that it is not yet extinct; that it still lingers, and by a vigorous application of stimulants may be kept in existence for some years to come; that the kept in existence for some years to come; that the Proclamation of Emancipation was but a military order, which has now spent its force since the war is over, and never had any effect except where, by the presence of Union armies, there was physical power to enforce it. There could be no greater delusion than this, and the man or men who encourage such opinions, if such there are, could not do the citizens of Texas, at this time, a greater dis-ervice. If the rebellion is conquered, slavery is dead; one is as much a fact as the other.

The negroes are not only free, but I beg to assure my fellow-citizens that the Government will protect them in their freedom.

For the time being, the freedmen are recommended to engage with their former masters for

For the time being, the freedmen are recommended to engage with their former masters for mended to engage with their former masters for mended to engage with their former masters for mended to engage with their former masters for the blackness of his skin?

Des the bugbear of equality with the white masterity of the season for gathering the present crop. For them, generally, to do otherwise, would be greatly to the injury of themselves and the commination of the earth? Do not the salite immortality? Has not God made of one labor at least till the close of the season for gathering the present crop. For them, generally, to do otherwise, would be greatly to the injury of themselves and the comminations among those interested in securing their labor to prevent them from hiring to persons who will pay the best price for such labor, and to give suffrage to otherwise, would be greatly to the injury of themselves and the comminations among those interested in securing their labor to prevent it, hostility to monity at large. But let it be understood that combinations among those interested in securing their labor to prevent them from hiring to persons who will pay the best price for such labor, and to otherwise, would be greatly to the injury of themselves and the combinations among those interested in securing their labor to prevent it, hostility to the government. If the nation finds that all its efforts to reclaim a rebellious population are in vain, it will be very apt to give suffrage to otherwise, would be greatly to the injury of themselves and the combinations among those interested in securing their labor to prevent them from hiring to persons who will pay the best price for such labor, and to the government. If the nation finds that all its efforts to reclaim a rebellious population are in vain, it will be very apt to give suffrage to otherwise, would be greatly to the injury of themselves and the combinations among those interested in securing their labor, and the great lamor is made against negro suffrage. I

NO FEAR OF THE LIBERATED BLACKS.

Extract from an Oration delivered in San Francisc

on the 4th of July, by J. W. Dwinelle, Esq. :-That slavery is dead is an admitted fact, and we may rejoice to see it laid in its grave. (Applause.) Has it not been the pestilent source of factious strife, and finally of civil war? Did we not violate republicanism? or an outrage upon it? magnanimity? or mean prejudice? gratitude? or ill-seasoned spittle in the face of fidelity? I am sick and tired of hearing sensible men say the ex-slaves must not vote in consequence of their ignorance, and yet approve of pardoning white rebels, equally imbruted and ignorant, and restoring them to the rights of suffrage. This inconsistency is supremely disgusting. No candid man, acquainted with the complexion of Southern society, will deny that two millions of "poor whites" exist at the South, who, in every quality which adorns a worthy citizen, are inferior to the ex-slaves. Admit them to be equally ignorant, the contrast is still great. Sale, all human beings within it, who are not citizen, are inferior to the ex-slaves. Admit them to be equally ignorant, the contrast is still great. The poor whites are lazy, quarrelsome, vicious, the poor whites are lazy, quarrelsome, the poor whites are lazy, quarrelsome, the poor whites are lazy white are lazy whites are lazy whites are lazy white are lazy whi

regiments heard of the murder of Lincoln—who stood next to God and Christ in their adoration— they broke into no lawless tumult, no murderou yell of extermination, but reversed their arms and lowered their flags with the same subdued utterance GOVERNOR HAMILTON'S PROCLAMATION.

News from Galveston to the 29th ultimo says that Gen. Merritt's cavalry command had arrived at Austin, on their march across the country from Shreve-

can depress, they can also decrate; it three generations can elevate, six generations can exalt. Let us not despair of our experiment until it has been fairly tried. If the liberated slave is our equal, then from the legal consequences of their act of rebellion, and invite them to occupy, by their own act, their former position in the Union.

I shall not waste time or labor in the attempt to soothe those whose hearts are sore because of the extinction of slavery. It died because it made war upon the government to whose protection it owed its power and influence. It grappled with freedom in afspirit which admitted of no conciliation, no concession, no truce or neutrality; its challenge was to mortal combat, and in the struggle it went down forever. There are those, I am told, who profess to the concession in the struggle it went down forever. There are those, I am told, who profess to the concession of Independence. That they epoch of the Declaration of Independence. That they
epoch of the Declaration of Independence. That they
will fight is a historical fact; they fought for us in
the revolution, at New Orleans, and in the rebellion;
and if the liberated slaves of the South shall rise to
the condition of the sober, well-conducted and the condition of the soper, were considered in our processintelligent colored men who joined in our processintelligent colored men who joined in our processing that they are not worthy to-day, who can say that they are not freedom, and able to endure its burdens?

HORACE MAYNARD.

This intimate friend of Andrew Johnson having been elected to Congress from the Knoxville (Tenn.) district, the following views, which he uttered just before his nomination, may be profitably read and remembered:

The present favorite Copperhead expedient is to demand the admission into Congress of representatives from the late rebel States elected by such bitter rebels as lately threw their ballots in Richmond, Virginia. It is the great mission of the Democratic leaders. They are prompted to it by various motives. The rebel Congressmen will be the nucleus of a new Democracy, fashioned after the Breckinridge and Buchanan organizations which plunged the nation into civil war. They will help the men who broke the old party, to resume control in the who broke the old party, to resume control in the several Southern States. These reunited brethren can then proceed to repeal the war-measures of Congress, especially the odious confiscation laws. But above all, when the doors are thrown open, and the rebel Congressmen are brought into the Capitol in triumph, THE ASSAULT UPON THE PUBLIC CREDIT AND UPON THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL SE-CURITIES WILL BEGIN IN TERRIBLE EARNEST.

There will be consistency in this. The Democratic leaders have been laboring for four years to bring the bonds and currency of the Government into disrepute. They have advised their followers to refuse the currency, and, above all, not to invest in the bonds. The key-note was given by James Bu-chanan, in 1861, after he had assisted to deplete chanan, in 1991, after he had assisted to depicte the public treasury, to drag down the value of our national securities, to make us beggars for loans in the markets of the world, and to strip the Government of nearly all her weapons of public defined and preservation. Under his lead his intimate friends bought real estate, rather than trust the Government; and at his cue, the Democratic press rung with sombre prophecies of ruin to all who took the national notes, or confided in the national the national notes, or confided in the national bonds. What was true of him, was true of nearly all the same school. They fed the hopes of the foreigners who looked upon our financial scheme with amazement, and generally predicted its downfall. The fact that our debt is owed to the people alone, and that its repudiation would bring thous-ands of happy and industrious citizens to abject ands of happy and industrious citizens to abject want, produces no pity in their bosoms. They, therefore, hail the idea of making an issue upon the admission of the rebels to Congress. To the rebels the national debt of the United States is a most odious sight. They know it was incurred to crush them and to abolish slavery. They know that their confiscated lands will be made to contribute to its liquidation. They know that, while not one dime of their own debt will ever be recognized, they will be compelled to belp to raise the needed revenue for the payment of the interest and ultimately of the principal. They long, therefore, to get into the next Congress to unite with their Democratic brethren to vote against all revenue or appropriation bills, and boldly to raise and fight under the flag of bills, and boldly to raise and fight under the flag of Repudiation. The conspiracy has been duly organized, and involves more elements than the people would readily believe. I regard it as the great peril of the Republic. Thus it is the duty of all patriots, apart from their own interests, to be ready to meet it. Under the most plausible and deceptive theories this infamous demand will be made. It has already contrived to secure the sanction of what are supposed to be great names. It contemplates the completest disgrace and the most astounding repudiation in civil history. I do not fear that it will succeed; because it is only necessary to expose such a plot to bring it to shame.

—Philad. Press.

OCCASIONAL.

WHAT AN EX-REBEL COLONEL SAYS. Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, writes to the Phil-

delphia Inquirer as follows :-

* No one who has the field before him for observation can doubt the fact that the Southern leaders mean to avenge their supposed wrongs, and accomplish politically what they failed to effect by war. Be assured, dear sir, that precipitate reconstruction will secure the degradation of labor over the whole South, and one of these allowed the precipitate of the patients of the patien ternatives, the repudiation of the national debt or the assumption of that of the Confederacy. In support of these views, will you not permit me to lay before your readers another illustration of the Unionism of free Louisiana. The Courier of the Unionism of free Louisiana. The Courier of the Teche, of the 15th ultimo, published at St. Martin's, Louisiana, contains as its leading feature the address to the people of St. Martin's, of Colonel (late rebel but now of the loyal Home Guard) A. DeBlanc.

In introducing the address, the editor says: "Peace is not even a mere word, it is a farce. It is cruel irony spurted into the face of all Southrons."

But let the Colonel of the loyal Home Guard speak for himself:—

"Fellow-citizens of the parish of St. Martins: The cause of the Confederate States, a just and sacred cause, has been defeated. The hope we entertained of creating an independent nationality is jost, and that forever. I, when it was yet in its cradle, hailed and defended that cause, and when

What should we do? We have surrendered to the military authorities of the United States, and our first duty is to abide strictly by and to respect, however harsh they be, the stipulated conditions of our surrender. But, though conquered, we still have those indestructible rights which we held from our God, and those rights we must have the manliness to claim even from those who have the power, and who may have a disposition to disregard and violate them. I am fully aware that among many we slaveholders are considered as tyrants, and our slaves as our victims. Many, again, would be willing to extend to those pretended victims of our tyranny those privileges which, everywhere, are denied to the white laborer, and denied even to the soldier who has fought under the banner of his country. who has fought under the banner of his country. But there are those, too, who have not forgotten that we are their equals, who should blush at the thought of wresting from us those great prerogatives which others claim for our slaves, and should not consent to disgrace their name, their victory, their epaulets, and their swords in persecuting the vanhed-those who are under the protection of the

soldier's parole and the nation's honor.

on the battle-neut, as I did hear the graves of my fallen comrades; and, before God, who reads every heart, I think that our constitutional rights were in peril, and that it was our interest and our duty to sever from the United States! But we are van-

THE ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION — ITS Revery heart, think that our constitutional rights were from the United States! But we are varioushed; the government we had established has caused to exist, and we must select another government we had established has caused to exist, and we must select another government we had established has caused to exist, and we must select another government when the country? and, if we do where shall we leave this country? and, if we do where shall we go? The whole world has been against us, and I know of no land where the Southern earlier out find a shelter and a friend. Of all we once possessed, our pride alone is left us; and if we can do so without degrading correleve, we should of our victors, and with that legitimate pride wis the first element of all the great antionalistic of this universe, not otherwise.

ALCIMADE DEBLANG."

The Southern people were kept in ignorance of the real purposes of the North, and seduced it is comprehend the purpose of the South, and if the real purpose of the North, and seduced with the comprehend of the prohibition of that trade by Parliament. It is conformed the purpose of the South, and if the prohibition of that trade by Parliament. It is comprehend the purpose of the South, and government and the propose of the North, and seduced with the prohibition of that trade by Parliament. It is comprehend the purpose of the South, and if the prohibition of that trade by Parliament. It is comprehend the purpose of the South, and government and the prohibition of the trade. The protesting, it gradually subduct the many that the prohibition of the trade of the prohibition of the trade. The provising, it gradually subduct to the prohibition of the trade of the prohibition of the trade. The prohibition of the prohibition of the trade of the prohibition of the prohibition of the trade of the prohibition of the trade. The prohibition of the trade of the prohibition of the prohibition of the prohibition of the trade of the prohibition of the prohibition of the pro

man wretch is to have a civil trial. In one view of it I am not sorry, for even before Judge Wylie we must get some facts to add another chapter to the volume of proofs of the horrid cruelties of Jefferson Davis. I have seen and heard many of the victims of Andersonville, and all, without exception, tell the same harrowing story. One of the most eminent surgeons in the regular army, who treated some of our poor boys after they were sent home from that hell of horrors, told me it was not an uncommon thing to find a soldier whose feet had dropped off from his limbs, owing either to imperfect surgery or broken bones left uncared for; and that the dry or carious shank would protrude! In many other cases they came home to linger in inconceivable tortures, and to die the most horrid deaths. I was present when a leading Southern conceivable tortures, and to die the most horrid deaths. I was present when a leading Southern man frankly admitted his inability to defend the inhumanity practised at this post. I also heard a citizen of Pennsylvania who was a prisoner at Andersonville give his experience. He had escaped, but was retaken by means of bloodhounds. The food was so execrable as to lead to certain death. In the morning he woke to see himself surrounded by the corpses of those who had laid moaning and dying at his side during the night. I am not one who seeks for vengeance even against the mouldy walls of a federal prison, under charges which are as false as they are ridiculous.

But now we have failed and we are griningle. partners, but to have incharged the partners, but to have been successful and the partners, but to have courted our friendship, and world would have courted our friendship, and the most guilty; but now, which are as false as they are ridiculous.

But now we have failed, and we are criminals and traitors! Our misfortune is our crime, our treason; and they have always been few, and are few son; and they have always been few, and are few son; those whose haughty hearts have dared to now, those whose haughty hearts have dared to have the present a great misfortune! No! there which, even if exercised towards the rebel chief, would only be regarded as a proof of weakness or fear.

It was said by Gerrit Smith, in his speech at the temperance meeting in Saratoga, that "the anti-slavery reform was a failure; never was slavery stronger, or more deeply rooted, than when the rebellion broke out." This is a striking admission

for the Presidency, in 1844, by depriving him of the for the Presidency, in 1844, by depriving him of the vote of this State—but all such parties died out before the rebellion. The number of those who were for breaking with slavery by breaking the Union did not increase during the last twenty years previous to the secession, nor did the States imbibe any new spirit of liberty. At no time during the working of the institution were there so few insurrections and so little open discontent as during the two decades prior to the rebellion.

The anti-slavery agitation was a failure so far as regards its direct scope and aims—as completely so

The anti-slavery agitation was a failure so far as regards its direct scope and aims—as completely so as John Brown's expedition into Virginia. Nevertheless, in all human probability, emancipation would have never come but for that same agitation. It was that persistent Northern agitation, and that alone, which enabled the secession conspirators to "fire the Southern heart, and precipitate the South into revolution." Without it, all the attempts to receive the Southern people to a rebellious pitch "fire the Southern heart, and precipitate the South into revolution." Without it, all the attempts to arouse the Southern people to a rebellious pitch would have failed as completely as they did on the question of the tariff. It was because the Southern demagogues had an opportunity to declaim against a so-called grusade against Southern rights, and to a so-called crussde against Southern rights, and to picture in frightful colors the consequences to Southern society of a longer exposure to Northern agitation, that the secession movement was possible. This agitation was greatly magnified, and, in many respects, grossly perverted. Yet it had a positive existence; and it was that existence which gave Southern demagogueism its resistless power. Thus we may say that though the anti-slavery movement accomplished nothing in its own path, it was yet indirectly productive of the mightiest anti-slavery results. It was an indispensable pre-requisite to results. It was an indispensable pre-requisite to the ascendency of a rebel spirit in the South, from which sprang the war, and finally the destruction

of slavery. We think that to be the true statement of the case. The anti slavery leaders proposed, but God disposed. They were used for the final abolition of slavery, but in a very different way from what they ever conceived. They did nothing by their own might and main; yet everything by being a "rock of offence." No moral reformers, probably, were ever more earnest, or had purer motives. Yet their ever more earnest, or had purer motives. Yet their devotion to their idea was their only wisdom. Their plans were all failures. They did not foresee any rebellion; yet had the rebellion, which was made possible only through them, succeeded, and the Union been broken up, they would have suffered unlimited reproach. As it is, their names will undoubtedly stand bright in history, and this simply by virtue of their having had right moral aims. Judging by the results of their personal efforts, Calhoun and Jeff. Davis did a much for empanion, by working against it, as their personal efforts, Calhoun and Jeff. Davis did as much for emancipation, by working against it, as Garrison and Wendell Phillips by working for it. They all failed in their methods, and yet all were necessary for the final result. The difference in honor and dishonor which history will make be-tween them will be determined by the moral standard only; but that difference will be worldwide. - New York Times.

WHY AND HOW.

A correspondent signing himself "L.," and whose opinions and even prejudices are worthy of respect and consideration, asks certain questions on another page, which, though not new, are entitled to answer. He is evidently under the He is evidently under the impression that the fact, that in most of the free States the negro either totally excluded from the franchise, or only enjoys it under restrictions which are not imposed on the whites, precludes or ought to preclude us here at the North from raising any agitation on the subject. But it does not; and for the simple reason on on the that we are as much opposed to this inequality here as there, and are as anxious for its abolition. We think it is, as far as simple justice is concerned, just as great an outrage to disfranchise a man because his skin is black in Connecticut as in South Carolina, and a far greater scandal; and we hold it to be the duty of every man in the free States, while clamoring for the removal of this odious distinction at the South, to do what in him lies to procure its oval also if it exists in his own State he is to do, and not to leave the other undone. The reason why we do not ask the President to inter-fere in the matter at the North is that he has no matter at the North is, that he has power to do anything of the kind, and that he and that he and we both know it. He has become pos-sessed of that power in the Southern States by the simple fact hat those States have risen in insurrection; that their own governments have been swep away by the storm of war, and that he has exercised, and is now exercising, and we believe rightly in all those States, the authority of the commander of a victorious army on conquered soil. His emancipation of the blacks, his disfranchisement of the disloyal whites, his suspension of the civil tribunals. disloyal whites, his suspension of the civil tribunals, or disregard of their decisions, are all done in virtue or disregard of their decisions, are an imposed on of this authority; and the use of it is imposed on this authority; and the use of it is imposed on the inner necessity. He has to him by the most imperious necessity. He has to reorganize society at the South; somebody must do reorganize society at the South; someous, in it, and he is the only person who has the power to do it. To contend that the national Government may it. soon as this is done, retire from the rebel territory, as soon as this is done, retire from the rebei territory, is to contend that it may win victories, but may not profit by them. Such a doctrine as this would convert the late war into useless butchery, and while allowing the republic the power to defend itself, would deny it the power to take any precautions for its safety. One of these powers never exists except in combination with the other. Had Connecticut lost her standing in the Union by the same acts at those of which South Carolina had been guilty, we should recommend her being reorganized by the same means. As she has not, politeness, as well as common sense and the Constitution, prohibits our troubling the President about her shortcomings.

"L." asks, "How can Pennsylvanians assume to force the inhabitants of South Carolina to grant the privilege of voting to masses of enfranchi privilege to the comparatively unimpornearly a century bave enjoyed the benefits of free dom and education?" The answer is, that those Pennsylvanians who are in favor of negro suffrage thing of the kind. What they do ask is, that "if ignorant and embruted men" are not fit to vote, the whites of that kind be excluded from the polls as well as the blacks; that if education, intell property, or good character, be deemed requi bem, in the manner appointed by law, be from whom he may be descended, to come forward short, an utterly irrational dissed on a barbarous and unchristian prejudice, be not allowed any longer to deprive any portion of the population of political rights. We portion of the population puzzled by the persistence with which the ignorance and degradation of Southern negroes is brought forward in opposition to the agitation for negro suffrage. We do not ask, and never have asked, that ignorant negroes be enfranchised unless ignorant whites are. What we do ask is, that whenever they are disfranchised, ignorant white men may be made to share the same fate.

North in which a colored man was allowed to vote, the North would be justified in asking that all po-litical distinctions based on color be abolished in the South. The total number of persons disfranchised under such a rule at the North would be, by the census of 1860, 237,218; the total number of the who are disfranchised by this rule at the South is 4,201,000. We count in for the sake of simplicity the whole colored population in each section. Now, looked at in the light of expediency, in the light of its effect on public security and tranquillity, on the administration of justice, or of the national unity, the disfranchisement of 200,000 people in a population of 19,000,000 is a small matter; looked at in this same light, the disfranchisement of 4,000,000 in a population of 12,000,000 is an immense matter— startling, momentous, full of danger; and it is still more startling and more dangerous when we re-member that the barrier which separates them from member that the barrier which separates that it is civil rights is impassable, can never be surmounted either by genius or industry or good conduct. In all political questions numbers are the greatest of forces. Nobody can overlook or make light of them. The wrongs or disabilities of one man or a hundred man may smell as rank before heaven as the wrongs or disabilities of a million; but in the ear of any human lawgiver the cry of the million must always be the loudest and most impressive, because their griefs threaten the security of the state. Our naturalization laws, which convert every foreigner who lands into a citizen within five years of his arrival, and which now begin to exercise such marked, and, as many think, prejudicial, influence on the elec-

tions, are, in our opinion, called for by the public tions, are, in our opinion, called for by the public safety. If there were but 200,000 foreigners in the country, their exclusion from a share in the Government would be of little consequence; as there are 5,000,000, and the number is increasing, it would threaten the very foundations of the Government. And we confess we do not know how any calm reader of history can sit down and contemplate with complacency the future of a democratic country in which one-third of the population is deprived of the rights of citizenship, by those who hate and have injured them, on account of a physical peculiarity.

hate and have injured them, on the cal peculiarity.

The real solution of the question is, in our opinion, not "to be found in submitting it to the people in the shape of a constitutional amendment," for two reasons. The one is, that in the existing state of sentiment at the South, the passage of such an amendment would be very doubtful; the other is, that if it were passed, it would be by the aid of a that if it were passed, it would be by the aid of a gives the elective franchise to "every free white male citizen of the age of twenty-two years, or upthat if it were passed, it would be by the aid of a Northern majority, and therefore everything done under it would be just as distasteful to the Southern whites, and have to be forced upon them by just the same means as if the work of the President and Congress alone. In other words, our opponents would not "acquiesce in the division with the readiness which distinguishes our people when a verdict is rendered by the tribunal of last appeal." We hear by every mail from the South that any attempt from any quarter to give votes to the negroes will be resisted to the death, and how "L.," with the events of the last five years fresh in his memory, can ask such a question, or expect an affirmative answer, we do not well see. No matter, in short,

And we protest against the notion that, in asking the President to refuse, in reorganizing the South, to take any note of distinctions of color, we are asking anything novel or monstrous. There was not, at the time of the foundation of the Government of the foundation of the foundation of the Government of the foundation of the Government of the foundation of the founda ernment, nor for long after, a single State in the South, except South Carolina, in which this distinct State in the tion was recognized in the Constitution, in which the free black did not vote under the same restrictions, and no other, as the white. It is not very many years since color was made a disqualification in every part of the South, in compliance with the ever-rising and insatiable spirit of slavery propagandism. What we ask now is, that the South be orced, if need be, as a condition of her re-entrance into the Union, to retrace her steps, and act on the maxims which, in her earlier and better days, she by her Constitution of 1776, prescribed three bases of deliberately adopted, We shall say little here of the obligations which the democratic principles we profess impose upon us, in the eyes of the world and of coming ages: nor yet of obligations are and of coming ages; nor yet of obligations we have incurred to the negro for his conduct during the war, because these are considerations which, power-ful as we believe them to be, the singularly confus-ing influence of the negro's color on the judgment of most of our opponents prevents their recognizing. But nothing is more certain than that, if, after

But nothing is more certain than that, if, after having called the negroes to arms, and used their blood freely in carrying on the war, we now relegate them even to political subjection to our enemies and their old oppressors, without exacting a single guarantee for their elevation, it will be re-corded in history as one of the strangest breaches of faith ever committed. And last of all we ask "L." to consider calmly the following calculation. drawn by Hon. George S. Boutwell in a recent

"If these nine millions of people in the South are to elect ninety representatives, they will elect one for every one hundred thousand white persons represented by the voting population; while in the North it will take one hundred and fifty thousand persons to constitute the basis of representation; that is, two voters in the South will have equal power in the government of the country with three voters in the North. I submit that the people of the North, unless they are infatuated, so that there is no hope of their being able to comprehend the means necessary for their own salvation, will reject—once, twice, thrice, continually reject—every proposition which recognizes those States as States of the American Union. One of two things must happen—either that the negro shall be al-"If these nine millions of people in the South are things must happen—either that the negro shall be al-lowed to vote, or that, by an amendment to the Conlowed to vote, or that, by an amendment to the Constitution, the representative power shall be based upon voters; and if, as is contended by those who oppose negro suffrage, these eleven States are States in the Union, as it requires three fourths of the States to make an amendment to the Constitution, and as the eleven States are more than one-fourth, and are interested in the maintenance of the present condition of things, there is no hope of an amendment of the Constitution."

—The Nation.

WADE HAMPTON.

Columbia Phenix—which is an address to the people of South Carolina—is a happy illustration of the kind of spirit that prevails among Secession leaders. Here is a man who is outlewed with the content of the kind of spirit that prevails among Secession leaders. Here is a man who is outlawed, virtually, for the crime of rebellion, and who was one of the fiercest spirits of the fiercest State of the South,—
that State but for whose exertions there would have by her Constitution adopted in 1798, declares that that they shall be able to do most mischief to that country which they endeavored to annihilate, but which flogged them into submission, that would have been absolute and perfect but for the encouragement they have received to renew resistance. He talks of the "heroic struggle" in which the rebels have been engaged, and advises the Carolinians to elect to the State Convention which Gov. Perry has called, "their hest and truest men," not men who have been engaged. called, "their best and truest men," not men who have been true to the Union, but men who were true to that rebellion which South Carolina labored for thirty years to bring about, and finally with success. He is especially bitter against all who were not active rebels, counselling his former fellow-citizens not to send to the Convention "those who that all persons of color who are competent witnesses have skulked in the hour of danger—nor those who in a have worshipped Mammon, while their country was vote. bleeding at every pore—not the politician, who, after urging war, dared not encounter its hardships, but those who laid their all on the altar of their country. "Select such men," he says, "and make them serve as your representatives." Which means age of twenty-one years, and has resided twelve months in the sail of twelve one years, and has resided twelve months in the sail of twenty-one years, and has resided twelve that the State Convention should be composed of the most rabid secessionists in South Carolina, of men whose labors brought civil war upon the country, and who mean that that war shall be revived as soon as there shall be another democratic administration in existence to help them, as Buchanan's administration helped them in 1860—"61, in the work of treason. Such men would be famous hands to assist in the work of reconstruction, wouldn't is the same as Mississippi, with the substitution of they? To elect such persons to the Convention would be unwise as it would be to employ incen-diaries to rebuild a town which they had deliberately fired and destroyed. Virginia's recent action affords us some wholesome but unpleasant facts to show what comes from entrusting power to the hands of rebels who boast that, though beaten, they are unsubdued; and if Gen. Perry's Convention should be made up of secessionists, it will be the duty of the Federal authorities to dissolve it at once.

States, two years a resident of the State, and si months of the county—duly enrolled in the militia—and duly registered, provided that no soldier or sea man quartered therein shall be deemed a resident, and the Legislature may exclude from voting for crime. We can go a step further than this, however, and To allow such a body to sit and act would be as insulting to the nation as it would be destructive of the nation's peace. It is plain what Hampton and his fellows are after. They aim to keep up "agita-tion," in the hope that the democrats may come into power at the next Presidential election, and then they would demand the restoration of all their old man or marin "rights," including their "right" to hold slaves. As long as these agitators shall be allowed to have man or marine in the United States service can vote any part in American politics, they will make trouble. They should all be so treated as to render them powerless. They should not be permitted to take part in the work of reconstruction, which they are interested to hinder, not to promote. Reconstruction, if thoroughly done, would be their ruin, are interested to inneer, not to promote. Reconstruction, if thoroughly done, would be their ruin,
as great a curse to them as it would be a blessing to
us. Had they been the victors, what treatment
would have been ours at their hands? Let them be
treated according to the mode of treatment which

The Proclamation of county (Indians not taxed, Africans, and the descen-

> Petersburg (Va.) papers say that a tract of land, containing about twenty acres, nine miles from Petersburg, has been purchased by a party of nemoval of the log buts on the adjoining tract of lan and their erection on this farm. Already a number and their erection on this farm. Already a number of comfortable little buildings have gone up, and every family. Copies may be obtained of Robert F. education, and higher development. Will the wisdom of the land turn its thought in this direction? The to be Governor of Ohio motions to the Gulf the

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1865.

SUFFRAGE LAWS AT THE SOUTH.

The Tiberator.

We give below a condensed abstract of the pro isions in the Constitutions of the late Slave States, in force immediately prior to the ordinances of seces

wards," who has resided one year in the State, and the last month thereof in the county, and who has within two years paid a county tax, assessed at least six months before the election; every free white male citizen over twenty-one and under twenty-two, may vote without paying any tax. Soldiers quartered in persons, paupers, and felons are excluded from voting and the Legislature may impose forfeiture of the right

MARYLAND in which way the franchise may be conferred on the by her Constitution, adopted in 1851, Art. 1, Sec. 1 negro, his exercise of it will be resisted by his allows "every free white male person of twenty-one white neighbors, and will have to be protected by years of age, or upwards," who has resided one year years of age, or upwards," who has resided one year the military power of the Government for a while.

That the whites will eventually reconcile themselves to this, as they are now reconciling themselves to trict in which he resides, but no adult convicted of an

> "every white male citizen of Virginia of twenty-one years, who has resided two years in the State and twelve months in the county, except persons of unsound mind, paupers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, seamen, or marines in the United Service, or persons convicted of bribery, or some infamous offence; persons in the military and naval United States service not to be deemed residents by virtue of being stationed therein.

NORTH CAROLINA

1. All FREEMEN twenty-one years old, who have lived in the county twelve months, and have had a freehold of fifty acres for six months, may vote for

member of the Senate. 2. All FREEMEN of like age and residence who have paid public taxes, may vote for members of the House of Commons for the county.

3. The above two classes may, if residing or own ing a freehold in a town, vote for members of the House of Commons for such town: provided, they shall not already have voted for a member for the county, and vice versa. By the constitution, as amended in 1835, all freem

wenty-one years of age, living twelve months in the State, and owning a freehold of fifty acres for six months, shall vote, except that "No free negro, free mulatto or free person of mixed

blood, descended from pegro ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive (though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person), shall vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons." SOUTH CAROLINA.

by her Constitution of 1790, prescribed that every free white man, of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen, and two years a resident of the State, having owned a freehold of fifty acres, or a town lot, for six months, or, in default thereof, having paid a tax of three shillings sterling, shall vote for members of either House. No person, however, was eligible to such seat except a free white man, of the age of twenty-one years-a citizen, and for three years a resident of the State-and, if a a resident in the district, he must own 500 acres of land and ten negroes. or real estate to the value of £150 sterling; if a nonresident, he shall own a freehold therein worth £500 sterling.

This was amended in 1808, giving the suffrage to every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, (paupers and non-commissioned officers and

that State but for whose exertions that State been no rebellion,—who takes it upon himself to advise his fellow-rebels who are at home how to act so zens and inhabitants of the State, shall have paid all taxes required of them, and resided six months in the

TENNESSEE, by her Constitution adopted in 1834 gave the elective franchise to every free white man of the age of twenty-one years being a citizen of the United States, in a court of justice against a white man may also

ballot to every free white male who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and has resided twelve months in the State and six months in the parish.

MISSISSIPPI makes every free white male person of twenty-one years of age, who shall be a citizen of the United States, and who has resided one year in the State and four months in the county, a qualified elector.

ALABAMA three months' residence in the county.

FLORIDA limits the suffrage to "every free white male person of twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States two years a resident of the State, and six months of the county-duly enrolled in the militia-

man quartered therein shall be deemed a resident, and ARKANSAS makes every free white male citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, who shall have resided six months in the State, a qualified voter in the district where he resides, except that no soldier, sea-

and duly registered, provided that no soldier or sea

gives the vote to "every free male person" who shal have attained the age of twenty-one years, a citizen of the United States or of the Republic of Texas, one year a resident of the State and six months of the

they would have assigned to us. We should have been silenced. Let silence be their doom.—Boston has made the memory of its martyred author famous for all time, has been published in a great variety of forms; but none of them in so unique and novel a manner as the one designed and elegantly written by Mr. W. H. Pratt, of Davenport, Iowa, and lithographed by A. Hageboeck. It is in a very neat groes for the purpose of colonization. Among the purchasers are a blacksmith, a wheelwright and a carpenter. Permission has been obtained from the General commanding the sub-district for the recurrosity, highly creditable to the gifted chirographer. curiosity, highly creditable to the gifted chirographer, and well worthy of being framed and hung up in

THE RENOVATION OF THE SOUTH.

The reports from the South in respect to the treatment of the colored people by their masters do not look very encouraging for the well-being of the blacks. Probably but a very small portion of these To the Editor of the Liberator : enormities ever reach the public ear; for only the more intelligent of the blacks, or those who live near the offices of the provost marshala, can be expected to make complaints. The freedmen who live, as very many do, remote from the points of relief cannot be expected, having the ill-will of the whites to mislead them, to know their relative condition to their former masters but imperfectly, and will probably obtain such knowledge very slowly. As a matter of course, this large class of colored people can be easily im-posed on, and will be robbed of their earnings by the angodly men whose whole arstem of management for generations has been robbery of the poor. It is only fair to assume, therefore, that the accounts that reach us are as but a drop in the bucket to the whole Again, the quite numerous instances of officers of

the government joining hands with the villanous ex-slaveholders, in imposing upon the ignorance of the freedmen, and issuing orders so contemptible, not to say criminal, that it surprises us that they are not cashiered instanter, afford unpleasant evidence that the virus of slaveholders so permeates the coarse fibre that enters too much into the composition of our are ready, now safety from danger is assured, to turn some instances to slay them. The thought is too shameful to be entertained for an instant were not the evidence overwhelming. And when we see the and performing as a body the riotous and murderous acts committed by that New York regiment at Charleston, it needs no clairvoyant to see that a pretty base feeling may pervade many regiments, that only wants and waits opportunity for expression in the same foul and disholical style. From all these sources, then, danger to the blacks

is to be expected and guarded against. The two latter will be temporary; for, doubtless, the government will sift out those stupid fools among the officers whose knowledge of duty is so limited as to admit give way to the demur of prejudice, and enact scenes cause of right, will get a taste of the Dry Tortugas, or certainly of the sunny abode of Sumter, that may correct their erroneous speculations, and tone down their erratic sympathy with the ghouls and Thugs of the South. At any rate, such a consummation is deit be severe meditation in some lonely retreat, seasoned with severe and wholesome labor. When those semi-devils, that fail to recognize the obligations due to men who have risked life and limb for them, perpetrate outrages, let the weight of public contempt of might and severity. The application will not need to be long, nor repeated many times; and where it is discovered, as we believe it will be at a period not very remote, that attempts on the life or liberty of a colored man is a sure passport to death, as was lately illustrated in Connecticut, we think the instances o such attacks will be rare.

But, on the other hand, how grateful to the of the lover of his country and fellow-men are the words of cheer that come up from some sections of the South! How gladsome the voice of Major General Howard on this point! He is capable, from military experience, to pronounce an opinion; and no one doubts his Christianity, or soundness of judgment on this matter. Some pious wag has compared him to Havelock, of the British army. We object to it. Havelock was a kind, professional soldier, trained to them ?-or for the Hindoos but to slay them ? But feeling, and fights not to subjugate and degrade, but to elevate and bless, even the men who are in rebellion, and whose conduct in many respects has been as much worse than the Seapoys' as the Andersonville was worse than the black hole of Calcutta.

Let us be thankful, then, that the President, while permitted, doubtless for some wise but inscrutable purpose, to appoint certain mountebank politicians and quasi-rebels to many important offices, had the good sense to appoint to the superintendence of the colored people a man of whom naught can be said amiss. It is an assurance that the vicious actions and decisions of subordinates will be constantly watched, and promptly dealt with. The business is in safe handsfor which God be praised! We look, therefore, to a careful and decided course of action soon, that shall ferret out the iniquities in the remote settlements and on back plantations; that shall inform every colored person of his true position in the republic, and assist him to the development of his mind and body for his own interest, and not for another's.

Following in the train of this action will be the downfall of this system of fraud and robbery now in permission of the inhabitants of the allotted territory. vogue; and to that end we hope to hear, another year, that the plantation system is broken up. The colored man should be encouraged, and helped to own and cultivate his own farm, little or large, as may be. There is no more need of the plantation system for raising cotton, sugar, rice, &c., in the South, than there is for raising wheat, corn, or dairy products in the North. It is a relie of an age of ignorance feudalism, slavery. To eradicate slavery, and its collateral influences and ideas, we must destroy the system of plantations, and substitute farms. Each family must be quartered on its own land, and in supporting distance of others, and each with his own right away from advantages which would have made the arm and weapons of defence must stand a unit in the leap to civilization a scanty one? Are we ready to organized militia and productive force of the great commonwealth of the United States.

We hope the jubilee is near at hand, when the colored citizen will not be talked of as a sort of beast of dary if set up, and how are you to help the contact of burden, as a donkey or an ox that belongs to some the whites and blacks? and owner, who graciously employs him for the privilege of robbing him; and we hope, also, soon to see had our regrets, but no fears whatever. The war had an end of similar talk in Northern papers about the settled the fixity of the colored race in the land of his negro's dependence upon the soil in the South. Let nativity. Gen. Cox is not so much to be censured as it be understood, once for all, that the aim now is to to be pitied. He is advocating a measure which, if emancipate the negro from the servitude even for novel in its details, is old in principle, and obsolete wages, and elevate him to the dignity of being his withal. He is in danger, in worshipping at this own master, and working his own land, and let us shrine, of confounding himself with that Sunset Cox hear no more about one fifth of the erop being his who bowed the lurid luminary of slavery beneath the ward for raising it. In some parts of the West, two horizon which it will never surmount again. Meanthirds of the crop are given to the laborer who rents while, curiously enough, a fellow General in Kenlands, if he finds team and seed, and one half if the tucky is colonizing Ohio with black emigrants from laborer finds his share of each. Why should not the the last of the Slave States. Gen. Palmer has unman who toils in the South, and raises cotton and dertaken to relieve the cities in his Department of sugar, share as well as his fellow renter up North? the influx of fugitives from the plantations, whom the This quasi robbery must be stopped. We have raised gross falsehoods of the pro-slavery party have thoroughand educated enough of those plantation vampyres ly perplexed and disorganized. He issues to any apalready, and it is high time to change the tune.

Away, then, with plantations! Cut them up into farms. Locate the laborers as in the North, and "there are blacks who are free as well as blacks who let them develop the country, and we shall see are slaves. I cannot presume slavery from color; enough cotton, &c., as we now do of wheat, wool, and without evidence to the contrary, I take it for grantcorn in the North. All the chief effort should centre ed that the applicant is a freeman." Hence a mighty in this, as on it rest the other reforms of citizenship,

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LETTERS FROM NEW YORK, NO. XL.

NEW YORK, August 10, 1865.

It has been often proposed, in the course of the war o punish South Carolina for her leadership in rebellion by apportioning her soil among the indigenous blacks and others who should be introduced for the occasion. This remedy for a State ready to perish of disloyalt and anti-republicanism was akin in medical practice to the infusion of blood, by which health and youth were robbed for the benefit of veins which ran with water. It would have required for its application merely the removal of one third of the total popula tion, and the importation of as many freedmen Some have longed to see the day when black representatives and black senators alone should represent the Palmetto State in Congress—Robert Small in the seat of Butler or of Brooks. This sort of colonization had its amiable features. Men are not only fond of witnessing what they term poetic justice, but they will do their best to bring it about if they can. No careless voice ever chanted the John Brown song in the court house at Charlestown, or in the historic precincts of Harper's Ferry. It was not by accident that Gen. Anderson stood amid the ruins of Sumter on the fourth anniversary of its surrender to treason.

Gen. Cox, the Union candidate for Governor Ohio, has a scheme of colonization which is not based army, that no great reliance can be placed upon its on any affection for moral tableaux or dramatic spectauniversal co-operation in the elevation of the colored people. Sad as it seems, it is no less certain that the against the negro, he urges his segregation in the inherent weakness and meanness that have characterised the conduct of the whites towards the blacks for six generations still clings, like the shirt of Nessus, to General uses a good many words to explain a very the dominant class, inasmuch as it appears that the simple position. He regards the antagonism of races very men who owe the preservation of the republic to the willing hearts and strong arms of the blacks gamation between them is impossible. Therefore, for the sake of peace and the welfare of both parties, he about and degrade and pauperize the blacks, and in favors such a separation as I have described-organizing the freedmen "in a dependency of the Union analogous to the Western territories," with "full and exclusive political privileges." I do not understand dregs of white civilization, embodied in a regiment, that the General expects this dependency to be represented at Washington; at least he gives no hint that effect. He quotes history, too, but without assisting his argument, or rather his assumption that there can never be a homogeneous population at the South if blacks and whites are left together As for suffrage, he looks upon it as calculated to 'embroil the fray " more hopelessly than before. It is easy to predict the extinction of the blacks if

the infernal and unbridled passion. of the whites are to have full swing in the late rebellious territory. Already life is of little worth there when it animates of their outrageous conduct; and the soldiers who a colored skin. Deny the freedman self-protection, while removing all restraint from his former oppres of rioting and murder upon their faithful allies in the sors, and what follows is plainly discernible. But history cannot be triflingly invoked to sustain a doctrine which springs from an abandonment of the most natural settlement of the reconstruction question. Men, and especially statesmen, may do better than delude themselves by citing parallels which are not voutly to be wished for. For we know of no medicine strong enough to correct these influences, that will grow into manifold evils in the near future, unless which by turns or in part overcame, settled and ruled them. But be remarks further, as Gen. Cox has quoted him, that these differences are to be found " in local traditions," in the "instinctive enmity" which distinguishes "a few small districts from the great and public justice fall upon them with no diminution mass of the population." Such are precisely the results of segregation, heightened as it was in the middle ages by the institutions of feudalism, when the baron clung to his stronghold, and the serf was attached to the soil. There was no ready mingling in such a society. Yet in time the Alemannians, Burgundians, Normans, Visigoths and Franks melted together, and France began to be a moral and material unit in the reign of the Valois. That which prvented prompt assimilation, though due primarily to the difference of race, was, after all, the hostile relations of conqueror and subject : and the lesson for us, if the history of mediæval Europe contains any, is, that it will be long before the Northerner and Southerner can be lost in the American. But who does not recognize the altered state of things? Domestic feu dalism has just been overcome on this continent by the superior vitality of republicanism, which is fatal to distinctions of classes and races. The lengthy scrupulous despotism over a subjugated race acting under the guise of Christian civilization. What did Havelock ever do for the Seapoys except to drill superfluous here. Already it is no slight task to reour Howard is a Christian legislator in thought and General Cox was marshalling the French historian against the likelihood of black and white amalgamation, he not only closed his eyes on the admixture which has produced the mulattoes of the South, (and which is not referable to force alone, from an assumed natural repugnance and incompatibilty,) but was power by the government are more often additional presently to be refuted by an incident which occurred a day or two since in a Connecticut village. You will already have taken notice of the riot at Greenwich which grew out of a brutal conspiracy against the peace of a colored man named Davenport, who had been many years respectably married to an Irish woman. As far as my experience goes, the last race we should expect to cohabit with the people of color is the Celtic, and one example to the contrary might cause at least a day's thinking to the would-be Governor of Ohio.

The General condescends to speak of difficulties in the way of his little plan. There are some. He would need the consent of those whom he purposes colonizing. He would need the consent of their employers, who are dependent on their labor to raise cotton, tobacco, corn, sugar and rice. He must get Then he must provide for transportation and support on the journey. And all the while time will be slipping away, and that which was consumed in unsettling four millions of men, women and children, might have been used to soften old prejudices, to cripple the vengeance of an exasperated because humbled aristocracy, to fortify the colored people in their rights, to educate them for the competition of existence, to prepare them for all the functions and responsibilities of citizenship. And, after all, the question will come up, By what right were these native Americans dislodged from their birthplaces and homes, and forced follow Gen. Cox in ordaining that no colored person shall be found outside of the negro district contemplated? If not, what becomes of an artificial boun-

While President Lincoln was a colonizationist, we exodus across the Ohio. It is a singular spectacle-The to-be Governor of Ohio motions to the Gulf the Writers invariably view power as order and safety. freedman beyond the river. It is as if he beckened: and freedom with alarm; and ever deem legal maxims

the negroes rush to him. If they wen suffrage—of protection, even, and fair wages suffrage—of protection, even, and bur wages—de-would not quit Kentucky. They might even gar would not quit Ethiopian Utopia in the evergide tate toward their Enniopens o topes to the everytate of Florida. Without the ballot, they will trust the people of Ohio sconer than the people of Kestschy The people will shout at the polls for Gov. Cox.

I write amid the general depression pon the failure of the second Atlantic cabi pon the latture of the causes of the disaster sell as nystery in which the cleams of light, but we need by is not without some greats with his "All right!" a M. DE Pan

POLITICAL LIBERTY.

Liberty is defined by Worcester,-"Exemplin om restraint; power of acting without restrict; reedom; independence." These definition, the applied to persons, are clear and intelligible; but vice spoken of a government or a nation must be taken a oken or a government or men ome metaphorical sense, as a government or men ollectively considered, is not a real being, but my an ideal aggregation of the distinct human him omposing it, who may each individually be solved restraint. The organization combining then being o restraint. I no organization amounting then been been been a substance—though it may imited in powers—cannot intelligibly be said in he cestrained. When, therefore, we rea liberties of a government or nation literally understand the degree of carsolitical restraint enjoyed by the greatest number of itizens in that nation. But this does not seem to be the sense usually intended by our political writers.

We frequently see the expression, "liberty," when We frequently be to restraint cannot be under-sersonal exemption from restraint cannot be under-stood. Thus, restrictive statute, to stone tome particular or general interest, rigidly executed by ourts, are often alleged to be for the security of iberty; extraordinary powers bestowed on an execuliberty; extraordinary persons on an executive ruler are professed to be for that purpose; and even compulsory military service, the most extreme ubjection possible, is said to be imposed for the liberty of the nation. Although the intended meaning of the term is not distinctly seen in these cases, ye from the manner in which it was otherwise employed, seems to denote republican institutions, in disti on from those of a monarchy or aristocracy; other words, a government constituted by the safe. ges of the people. A pure democracy is especially onsidered the perfection of political liberty, although to a majority of the people, necessarily directed by a lew, is committed unlimited power of restraint our ninority, which thus may suffer oppression.

But the impression of political voters probably is hat they participate in the rule of government, by electing representatives who hold the same opinions on the questions at iasue in the contest as themselves; and thus they will be exempted from restnink to which they do not consent. But where there are opposing parties on some special issue, in which right are involved, as is usually the case, the misority plainly does not consent to the rule of the legislaton and on unexpected questions, not at issue in the election, the representatives may, and often do, impose n involuntary restraint on a vast majority of the cople. There is in every nation, of every form of government, a perpetual conflict between the rulen, r those who support them, and a large portion of the eople who are restrained by their rule, as they con ider unjustly. They may be restrained for good, wen their own good, but as they do not perceive this, is still not liberty.

We must again take into view the invariable delaons of office, and fidelity to party interests. The representative of a prevailing party, however sizered nd intelligently desirous of the preservation of lib erty, as he understands it, when once in the seated ower, pledged to the support of the prerogative a overnment, and ranged on its side in opposition to the dissatisfied multitude, soon deems it necessary to enforce the views on which he was elected on the op posing minority : and as this must be done by general laws, the restraint operates in like manner on his own party, who did not contemplate it. There is scarce instance in history where any person invested with political power has not extended it beyond the intoion of its bestowment; and it is notorious that tem porary power is as often abused as that which is per anent; and it is not unusual that measures deemet oppressive, and resisted by a minority, have been adopted by them when they in turn have become a

majority and acquired its power. We have then come to the conclusion, that persons liberty is not secured by the exercise of suffrag arrive at this theorem : personal political liberty does not consist in the participation of the people at large in a government, but in the exemption from the power of that government, however it may be constituted; and the checks of law or custom on the exercise of restraints than securities against them. It is not intended here to deny that there are many

advantages in a republican over a monarchical gorernment. A principal and important one is the general belief among the people that they possess a greater degree of political liberty. Although this is a delesion, it certainly maintains with them more harmony, acquiescence in the laws, and respect for their public institutions. Perhaps, for these salutary effects, this delusive belief is better than the reality would be, for observation leads us to the impression, that fewer persons desire or value personal liberty than is commonly supposed. The readiness with which all persons conform to the tyranny of custom, even in its greatest improprieties; the submission of thought and beief to the authority of political or ecclesiastical leaders, evinced by the multitude; and the pride discerned in any prominent station of official or military serviteds, warrant the opinion that our citizens in general prefer prosperity and reputation to independence, and an content with a government which gives them no tocurity for their personal liberty, if it only cherishes that ideal liberty which is supposed to be comprise in republican forms and the right of suffrage. T this, indeed, they are ardently attached; and though it confers on them no real good, and no evil would be occasioned by its loss, they consider it the greatest boon granted them by heaven, and are ready to sacrifice their lives, property, and dearest rights for its sake; and to maintain it, submit to the behests of the elected chief of a majority with as much services is shown to an Eastern despot. It is remarkable that, of all the laws made by government, professed to be for the public good, the greatest number and the man stringent are made for the maintenance of the post and the forms of the government itself; and in the decisions of courts this is the paramount object. Hecatombs of lives have been immolated, and innumerable sufferings inflicted, for this object only.

The circumstance most felt in a republic, as in other governments, as an abridgment of personal liberty, is the over-legislation to which legislators are so profe which is immensely aggravated by the innumer authorities of common law. Communities are goorally best governed when least governed. Social is erty will be ever perpetually restricted, so long as legislatures persist in the mischievous and impracattempt to reduce the infinite ramifications of social rights to a settled code. There are scarce any raise made for protection and justice in some cases, which do not operate as injury and injustice in other cases If all legislation were abolished, and every disparquestion of interest submitted to an arbitration equal parties, viewing it from opposite points, naich tered by any laws or precedents, on their own seaso of justice and expediency, right would be more conmonly protected, certainly acknowledged. Justin would not, as now, so often be sacrificed to forms—the most tyrannical of masters. Imperative government is always necessary to enlorce judgment and afford protection; but it is one of the worst insitutions to determine what right and justice are

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AUGUST 18. be the truest, because they are the oldest. All legbe the there than that for protection of individual lis, or intercourse with foreign powers, is a usur-

gais, and a tyranny.

tion and a tyranny.

Whatever of individual liberty is left by the nonwhatever of legislation is entirely destroyed by war, and by compulsory military establishments. No more and by companion, ministry companionents. No more ervitude; and no greater tyranny than the comsion of men to murder their fellow-men by hunplain of men to marder their lenow-men by hunthe governments which assume this power inflict a on their citizens more cruel and criminal the most extended suffrage can alleviate, and for hich the preservation of the most perfect governrent cannot compensate. J. P. B.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COLORED MEN'S CONVENTION.

Previous to the adjournment of the Colored Men's ention at Alexandria, the following spirited mable and resolutions were adopted :

We, the American citizens of African descent of We, the Originia, in Convention assembled in the se State of Alexandria, on this 4th day of August, A. D. a do adopt the following preamble and resolutions : Where In the darkest hours of American histosion and rebellin wept over the South. od to the United munt called us to arms,

registly came forth to fight her battles and to prothe flag that had enslaved us; and Wherens, As peace is restored to the land, and the nd of the drum or the tramp of troops or the boom angon is heard no more, and the States so late in ellion are about being restored to their relationship

the Federal Union under pretended loyalty; Resolved, That any attempt to reconstruct the tates so late in open rebellion against the general erament, without giving to American citizens of n descent all the rights and immunities accordwhite citizens so late in open arms and hostility minst the Government of the United States, is an et of gross injustice done to the loyal blacks who the great loyal element of the Southern

Resolved, That a petition be sent to Congress in the me of this Convention, respectfully yet most eareasy requesting them to reject the Senators and ntatives elected from this State of Virginia to is in the Congress of the United States, and to keep the State under military control until all the rights and immunities accorded to white citizens shall eiven to us.

And whereas, good rulers make good subjects. which is illustrated in the case of Queen Victoria on one hand, and Louis Napoleon on the other; and thereas, this rule holds good with reference to rulers from peasants to kings; and whereas, the reason why erican rulers, and especially those in the Southe rn ntes, have been so thoroughly detested by the slored man is because they have invariably hated us, and have joined hands with our oppressors, and in any cases were our enemies and our oppressors; and whereas, in the process of reconstruction and inting the officers of this State, we cannot look on any one act, either by the Provisional Governat of the State of Virginia or by any person holdoffice either by the appointment of Gov. Pierpont as the result of any election ordered by his author g, as having proved friendly to us, but in every case they sought to degrade us; therefore,

Repoleed, That we, members of the Convention clored Citizens of Virginia assembled, do most ectfully but earnestly call upon Governor Pierat to define his position in reference to the repeal fall the black laws of Virginia which oppress and legrade us; also in reference to the franchise of ored citizens of Virginia.

Resolved, That unless he does this favorably, we annot regard him as our friend.

Resolved, That the very dubious course of the Govment has left both us and all true friends of the Caion in a great uncertainty as to his fidelity to the iples upon which he was exalted to his position Governor of Virginia.

Resolved, That we thank all true friends of our race. a schools, but especially Hon. Charles Sumner, jamin Wade, Henry Wilson, Generals Terry and mer, who have so recently suppressed the election our enemies; but none have a greater share of our bre and respect than General B. F. Butler, who first decided the fate of slavery.

reading of the last resolution produced the vildest enthusiasm, which culminated in three hearty theers and a "tiger" for Gen. Butler.

A resolution was also adopted for the appointment mmittee to confer with the Freedmen's Bureau t Richmond, for the purpose of establishing common schools throughout the States, or in such sections as night be found practicable.

A PATRON WANTED --- INTERESTING CASE.

LEXINGTON, (KY.,) August 9th, 1865. E. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON:

DEAR SIR-At the instance of some friends in or we, I have ventured to write you this letter. I an calculating an Almanac for the United Statesw country-the greater part of which is now caltlated. I am a colored man, and a school-teacher by mession; and being unable, by reason of poverty, publish my work after it is done, I desire to sell the ascript to whoever will purchase it. Also, as two the five parallels of latitude for which it is caltlated are those of Boston and New York cities, I rould rather that, being published in one or the other those cities aforementioned, it should emanate erefrom, to prove, through the grace of the Lord, that which it shall prove. I expect, the Lord willing, a finish the calculations by the first of September. owing of my Almanac? Should you be pleased to thewer this communication, direct it in care of Mr. ERRY KING, or Rev. R. G. BRANK, of Lexington.

Very truly, WILLIAM H. MILLER. As the readiest and most comprehensive way bringing the case of Mr. Miller before some one to may have the means and the spirit to become is patron to the extent desired, we publish his lett in the Liberator, hoping it may prove successful.

THE FRIEND OF PROGRESS. The contents of this Deficion was monthly, for August, are-1. Shall we take war upon Maximilian? By D. A. Wasson. The First Marriage. By Augusta Cooper Kimball. Past and Present. By Samuel Johnson. 4. The Inquerade. By George S. Burleigh. 5. A final 6. Greater than Leaders. By R. J. Hinton. The Uncertainties of Property. S. Frankness. J. B. L. 9. New Belief and Old Opinion. By ward C. Towne. 10. If and If. By Alice Cary. Our Library. 12. Authority in the Pulpit. By B. Frothingham.

We regret to learn that the publication of the and of Progress crases with the present number. intention has been to continue at least to the end the volume, (only ten numbers have been issued) but the destruction of material consequent upon a cent fire, added to the heavily accumulating loss of e business itself, leaves no alternative but imdate suspension. The publishers state that the Periment has been a costly one to them, but that the play will not be regretted if it shall prove servicetile in siding the final establishment, on an enduring bais, of a free, able, and independent organ of the

hort liberal and progressive thought of the age. The Advertiser of Wednesday last states that Wylie, of the criminal court in Washington, has addressed a remarkable letter to the Buhas of Freedmen's Affairs, protesting against the ablishment of colored schools in his section of the dy. His reasons for the protest are not stated.

VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5, 1865.

The fortunate recipients of invitations to the Fort Sumter Flag Raising, last April, have recently been further happited and honored by receiving some keepworthy souvenirs of the delightful trip, in the form of three large and exquisitely executed photographic views of the historic fortress, taken from different stand points, and, in combination, furnishing an accurate portrayal of Sumter's present appearance. One scene represents the fort as seen from the harbor, and the other two give a striking picture of the interior of the work. Those who have looked upon EXECUTIVE MASSION, to combination, furnishing different stand points, and, in combination, furnishing of different stand points, and, in combination, furnishing on a corner represent points of the corner present properties. The corner of the work. Those who have looked upon Sumter since its last bombardment will find represent worth, in a most natural and augustive form. The crumbled walls, the bomb-proofs, the basket-work, the look-out, the cannon crowning auch profusos of the wall as remaic intact, and all the unmentionable but ever memorable details and accessories of the Fig. Raising Jubilee, are brought vivilly to view in these artistic photographs. If they were purchased by the people, instead of being circulated so charily, they would doubtless become the most popular pictures a suggested by the war, and it is to be hoped that, at least, our public institutions may succeed in security copies for the benefit of the thousands who might thus be privileged to enjoy the impection of them; and the corners of the Fort, on the 14th of April, 1866." Along with the views of the Fort has also been transmitted to ead, guest at the Ceremonies of restoring the National Flag, by Gen. Anderson, on the Ramparts of the Fort, on the 14th of April, 1866." Along with the views of the Fort has also been transmitted to ead, guest at photographic copy, or fac-simile of Gen. (then Major) Anderson's celebrated telegram from Sandy Hook in 1881; which reads as follows: "S. S. Baltic, off Sandy Hook, April eighteenth, ten thirty A. M. Via New York. Hon. S. Cameron, Sec. War, Washin. Having defended Fort Suntter for thirty, four hours, until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed by fire, the flore produced by the war and the corner of the property and saluring and the content of the property and saluring and the property, and saluring and the content of the property and saluring and the property and saluring and the content of the property and saluring and the property and saluring and the property and saluring

MONUMENT TO LINCOLN - ENERGY OF COLORED PERSONS.

COLORED PERSONS.

On April 20th—our next issue after the assassination of President Lincoln—we recorded the act under the head of "A Noble Offering by a Grateful Heart," that Charlotte Scott, a colored woman living at Dr. Wm. P. Rucker's, on Putnam street, this city, has handed five dollars to Rev. C. D. Battelle, of the Centenary M. E. Church, to be applied towards rearing a monument in memory of Abraham Lincoln. She wished to testify in a substantial manner her high veneration for the greatest man, in her estimation, that had ever lived on earth. This originated with herself. She thought many colored persons would

veneration for the greatest man, in her estimation, that had ever lived on earth. This originated with herself. She thought many colored persons would be delighted to contribute to a monument for Mr. Lincoln, as she said with abundant tears: "The colored people have lost their best friend."

It was added in the Register that this five dollars was to be the foundation of a fund for the erection of a monument to Abraham Lincoln.

Probably most of our readers looked upon it carelessly, and thought this would be the last of it. But, no! Various contributions, we learn, have been added from colored people in the Kanawha Valley.

Among other papers, the Missouri Democrat, at St. Louis, took notice of Charlotte Scott's noble offering, deriving its information from the Register. James E. Yeatman, Esq., a wealthy citizen of St. Louis, and President of the Sanitary Commission in that city through the war, gave the matter his endorsement in in the Democrat. And lo! within a very short time, Mr. Yeatman received from a colored regiment at Vicksburg \$4,200 to be added to Charlotte Scott's five! From another colored regiment came \$3,200; then from a colored battery \$500! How much more we are not advised; but Mr. Yeatman received divers handsome contributions and encouraging letters from officers, stating that their only trouble was to keen

then from a colored battery \$500! How much more we are not advised; but Mr. Yeatman received divers handsome contributions and encouraging letters from officers, stating that their only trouble was to keep them from giving too much! In the fullness of their hearts the colored soldiers would push out their last "greenback," saying, "Take it all." They were not allowed, however, to give over \$5 each.

This waked up Mr. Yeatman with great carnestness, and in company with Dr. W. G. Elliot and Wayman Crow, Esq., prominent and wealthy citizens of St. Louis, they are making arrangements, both West and East, to carry out Charlotte Scott's noble thought into complete execution by obtaining subscriptions and erecting a magnificent monument in Washington as the offering of the colored people of the land to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

Charlotte Scott was a slave, born and raised near Lynchburg, Va. She is past middle age, and has children and grandchildren who were slaves. She was given, we believe, to Mrs. Rucker, who brought her to Marietta. Of course, she is now a free woman. Mr. Yeatman sent for her photograph, with her foundation \$5, and her history. She will soon be heard of throughout the nation; will live in history; has "immortalized" herself! Even Marietta may take some interest in this matter.—Anglo African. interest in this matter .- Anglo African.

EMANUEL VITALIS SCHERB.

"Died in Philadelphia, July 11, of disease of the part, Emanuel Vitalis Scherb, aged 45." This brief record may recall to some in this community the first appearance of Mr. Scherb in Boston, in April, 1848. Driven from Basle in Switzerland, his native city, by repeated imprisonments, the penal-ty for his bold and untiring efforts to obtain a greater freedom of the press and a more liberal construction of the Swiss Constitution, he came, about 1844, to

of the Swiss Constitution, he came, about 1844, to this country.

Mr. Scherb was educated for the ministry; but, on the completion of his theological course, he enlisted with all his youthful enthusiasm in the efforts made by the liberal party in Basle, and edited a paper devoted to an enlargement of freedom of the press and the fulfilment of constitutional guaranties. His attacks on the existing order of things brought upon him more than once imprisonment, and on the other hand awakened the gratitude and enthusiasm of the more liberal party, who, on the occasion of his liberation from prison on the 23d of August, 1842, made a presentation to him of the "Cup of Honor"; and a presentation to him of the "Cup of Honor"; and a copy of his paper, printed in letters of gold, was presented to him by the friend who had edited that paper during his imprisonment. Shortly after these events, Mr. Scherb came to this country with the son of a Swiss gentleman resident in Savannah, to whom he had been tutor for several years. Mr. Scherb spent

Swiss gentleman resident in Savannah, to whom he had been tutor for several years. Mr. Scherb spent two or three years in teaching at the South, coming to Boston in April, 1848. The writer well remembers how wisely he at that time (when all were confidently predicting the reign of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" in France) foretold the military despotism which would bind the people of France.

In the several years following, Mr. Scherb became widely known and appreciated in many circles as one of rare genius and high culture; and those who have heard him converse on the topics which were peculiarly his own—theological criticism and poetry—indeed, all which pertains to the highest in our being, will not easily forget Emanuel Vitalis Scherb; and, as the grass grows green over his grave, and sunshine and shower fall in their turn over his resting place, there will perhaps come a tenderer appreciation of what was rare and exalted in this singularly gifted and constituted man. To the writer, who knew him too well not to feel that "charity" (his own ideal virtue) is needed in a retrospect of his character, it seems ingratitude to a teacher of no common order not to raise this simple "head board, with name and age," as the Sanitary Commission do at the grave of the humblest soldier who has fallen in the defence of freedom.

—Boston Daily Advertiser.

Gen. Meagner's Views. Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher has been giving his countrymen good advice in a speech at St. Paul's, Minnesota. While bespeaking a generous policy toward the defeated, he advocated justice toward those by whom the victory had been won. Of the negroes he said:

"Nor should we be less liberal—less just in fact—to our black comrades of the battle-field. By their desperate fidelity to the fortunes of the nation in many performental measures for his proposition was appointed to convert the adjournment a public jubilee meeting was abeld, at which speeches were made by several eminent advocates of temperance.

"Nor should we be less liberal—less just in fact—to our black comrades of the battle-field. By their desperate fidelity to the fortunes of the nation in many a fierce tempest of the war—a fidelity all the more heroic that they fought in chains, and with the devotion of martyrs repaid with torrents of generous blood the proscription and wicked boudage in which, under the sanction of the Stars and Stripes, they had been for generations held—by their desperate fidelity and splendid soldiership, such as at Fort Wagner and Port Hudson gave to their bayonets an irresistible electricity, the black heroes of the Union army have not only entitled themselves to liberty, but to citizenship; and the Democrat who would deny them the right for which their wounds and glorified colors so eloquently plead, is unworthy to participate in the greatness of the nation, whose authority these enfranchised soldiers did so much to vindicate."

We hope that Irishmen will every where respond to these just and noble sentiments of Gen. Meagher.

THE LIBERATOR

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO COUNT GASPARIN. Mr. Raymond's new "Life of President Lincoln" contains the following excellent letter, which has not been in the newspaper press before:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, August 4, 1862.

To Count A. de Gasparin:

information to the enemy, while he operates where they convey none to us.

I have received the volume and letter which you did me the honor of addressing to me, and for which please accept my sincere thanks. You are much admired in America for the ability of your writings, and much loved for your generosity to us and your devotion to liberally principles generally.

You are quite right as to the importance to us for its bearing upon Europe, that we should achieve military successes, and the same is true for us at home as well as abroad. Yet it seems unreasonable that a series of successes, extending through half a year, and clearing more than a hundred thousand square miles of country, should help us so little, while a single half defeat should burt us so much. But let us be patient. I am very happy to know that my course has not conflicted with your judgment of propriety and poli-I am very happy to know that my course has not conflicted with your judgment of propriety and policy. I can only say that I have acted upon my best convictions, without selfishness or malice, and that by the help of God I shall continue to do so.

Please to be assured of my highest respect and esteem.

A. LINCOLN.

MAINE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The following Resolutions were adopted by the Maine Republican Convention, on the 19th inst.:-

Maine Republican Convention, on the 10th inst.:—

Resolved. That we recognize with devout thankfulness the Divine Hand that has led us through a long and desperate civil war, and has at last given to us the blessing of a lasting peace, based upon the overthrow of the rebels, the extirpation of slavery, and the restoration of the Union.

Resolved, That the citizens of Maine renew their emphatic endorsement of the principles and measures of the administration of Abraham Lincoln, who was stricken down by nasassination, for his signal devotion to human freedom and the American Union; and that this Convention expresses its entire confidence in the honesty, integrity and patriotism of President Andrew Johnson, believing him to be sincerely desirous of restoring the just rights of all parties; and in behalf of the Union citizens of Maine we piedge to him our cordial support in the great work of securing national restoration and equality of human rights and an enduring peace.

Resolved, That if, in attempting to reorganize any State, and restore it to the Union, it should be found that the character of the people is such as to render them unsafe depositors of a free republican government, it is the duty of the United States to hold such States advantaged as recognized as recognized. State under a provisional government until all its in-habitants shall furnish satisfactory evidence of loyalty and attachment to free State institutions, and a since

disposition to secure all loyal persons in their State equal political rights.

Resolved, That in reorganizing the States lately in rebellion, it is the right as well as the duty of the Narebellion, it is the right as well as the duty of the National authorities to demand as a condition precedent to their resuming the exercise of their political power, that they shall ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery; that they shall remove all the disabilities which, under that system, attach to another class on account of color, and secure to all loyal persons perfect equality before the law.

*Resolved**, That we earnestly endorse the sentiment of President Johnson, that the American people must be taught, if they do not already understand, that treaton is a crime and must be punished: and we believe

son is a crime and must be punished; and we believe son is a crime and must be pullished, and we against that now is the time, if ever, when the law against treason should be enforced; that those who have controlled that treasonable organization lately known as

treason should be enforced; that those who have controlled that treasonable organization lately known as the "Confederate civil and military government," have committed that crime under circumstances of the most aggravated atrocity, and that they should be made an example of which shall in all coming time deter others from committing the like crime.

Resolved, That, in administering the law of treason, principals in crime should be made the first and promiment objects of punishment; and until Jefferson Davis and other rebel chiefs are tried and punished, little good will be accomplished by trying and punishing the men who have been only their instruments.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to secure equality and uniformity of the right of suffrage and representation of the several States in the National Congress.

Resolved, That the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, the enlistment and efficient service of more than 100,000 colored troops in the army of the United States, the good faith maintained by the whole race amidst treason and the most threatening dangers, the acts of Congress giving them pay and rank with white officers and soldiers, and the post of danger and honor assigned those troops in some of the most desperate battles fought against the rebels during the war, have pledged the national honor that these people shall be free in fact, as they are in mame, and that there shall be conferred on them all the political rights of freemen; and that this great pledge, so officially and solemnly made by the Government, litical rights of freemen; and that this great piec so officially and solemnly made by the Government the people of these United States will redeem.

The following resolution, offered as an addition to the series by Mr. Goddard, was rejected:
"Resolved, That all tests, disabilities and discriminations based on color or race are unjust, Anti-Republican and pernicious, and ought to be prohibited by a constitutional amendment."

THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISON-PEN. The following affidavit of a Union soldier gives a specimen of the torture to which the prisoners were subjected in the Andersonville stockade:

the Andersonville stockade:

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.

I was corporal in Co. I, 6th Connecticut volunteers, was captared in front of Petersburg, 18th July, 1863, at Laurel Hill; was taken from there to Libby prison, then to Belle Island, and to Andersonville, 5th September, 1863. Whilst at Andersonville the rations were served out by Major Allen, of the 2d Virginis cavalry (rebel). Allen sometimes would go up to the United States men, and ask them if they would take the oath to the Confederacy, and upon their declining to do so would say: "Don't give them a d—d mouthful to eat to-day."

At one time he took eight of us, myself amongst the number, all non-commissioned officers, and upon our refusing to take the oath and to persuade the privates to do so, tied each of us, our hands and arms to ur sides, and our feet together, so that we could not

our refusing to take the oath and to persuade the privates to do so, tied each of us, our hands and arms to our sides, and our feet together, so that we could not use them, laid us on our sides, and then took a loaded pistol, and, resting it on our ears, fired it off, causing us the greatest agony, and the blood to flow from our ears. He caused the pistol to be thus fired on my ear welve times, saying: "I will make you so you can't hear the command of another Yankee general or commander." The hearing of my right ear has been destroyed in consequence of this treatment.

Upon my return through from my imprisonment, I saw Major Allen in Richmond, Va., serving out provisions farnished by the United States Government to the poor of Richmond. There is now in Richmond a Mr. William Schaffer, who was a baker for the military prisons, who can substantiate this statement.

prisons, who can substantiate this statement.
PETER J. SMITH, his x mark,

Company I, Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, (Right hand disabled by wound.)

A BRITISH SUBJECT'S "LOTAL" CLAIM. A BRITISH SUBJECT'S "LOYAL" CLAIM. We have had the pleasure of conversing with Captain Mott Johnson, of the schooner "Carleton," of Nassu, N. P., a black man of unquestioned color, who showed his friendliness to this country, equally with his skill, in rendering assistance to the U. S. steamer "Glaucus," Capt. Cooper, which became fast upon Molasses Reef, Bahamas, in December last. Against the advice of all his scafaring brethren at Nassau, who were in the rebel interest and perfectly well disposed to see the "Glaucus" zo to pieces. Capt. the advice of all his scafaring brethren at Nassau, who were in the rebel interest and perfectly well hisposed to see the "Glaucus" go to pleces, Capt. Johnson shandoned his regular service, and went to he relief of the steamer, got out anchors and hawsers o work her off, which he successfully accomplished, and then sailed to Cape Haytien to notify the commander of the West India squadron of the disser. He returned to the reef, and with his crew secovered four of the steamer's heavy guns, (which add been thrown overboard,) by diving into three athom water and affixing chains upon the guns, by which they were raised. These he took to New York, and delivered them to the government. To his service, Capt. Cooper bears cheerful witness, and advantaged as a service, Capt. Cooper bears cheerful witness, and advantaged as a settled question, in no way to be controlled as a service of the North. They regard the abolition of slavery as a settled question, in no way to be controlled as a service of the North. They regard the abolition of slavery as a settled question, in no way to be controlled to the constitution and the North. to work her off, which he successfully accomplished, and then sailed to Cape Haytien to notify the commander of the West India squadron of the disaster. He returned to the reef, and with his crew recovered four of the steamer's heavy guns, (which had been thrown overboard.) by diving into three-fathom water and affixing chains upon the guns, by which they were raised. These he took to New York, and delivered them to the government. To this service, Capt. Cooper bears cheerful witness, and acknowledges that the safety of his beautiful vessel is wholly due to this devoted black British subject. To render this assistance. Capt. Johnson transject. To render this assistance, Capt. Johnson trans-ferred the mails which he was starting out to deliver, by contract, to the other Bahama Islands, to another vessel, and thus lost his contract with the British vessel, and thus lost his contract with the British government. Capt. Johnson seeks remoneration from our government for his valuable services. He has been to large expense, and his vessel now lies in New York awaiting release from the costs incident to his generous labors. We sincerely trust the navy department, and all who have influence at Washington, will favor the speedy payment of this worthy man's just claim — Commonwealth.

Conversations with President Johnson. Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Des rat says:

"It is but a short time since a distinguished Sena-"It is but a short time since a distinguished Senator called upon the President. A delegation of conservatives had just left him. Turning to the Senator, he said: 'I wonder if those persons, who but now passed out, imagine if I forget the power and the party to which I owe my elevation. There was not a man in the delegation that would n't have united in offering a reward for my scalp a few years ago, and now they talk to me as if I owed every thing to them. I guess they'll find I have memory.'

Again. A well-known editor of a prominent Northern journal said to the President: 'The Democracy say you will yet be found with them; that you have always been a good Democrat, and will always so remain.'

ways so remain. 'Do they?' responded Mr. Johnson. 'Well, sir, you are at liberty to tell all such gentlemen that while, as President, I shall endeavor to drop any partisan character, I certainly am not prepared to do more than pray for those who despitefully use me. I think they stand in need of my prayers, and that 's all' a can do for them.'

for them."

'Mr. President, we are discouraged,' said a committee of freedmen to the President. 'Richmond is as much in the hands of secessionists now as it was before Lee surrendered. Nominally free, we are yet the worst of slaves, and we see no hope of redress unless you sid us. Gentlemen, answered Mr. Johnson, 'you must

exercise patience. You are free, and the vainest Vir-tinian shall yet not only acknowledge your freedom, out your equality, if you are true to yourselves.'

But the local and State laws of Virginia, Mr. President'—
'What of the local and State laws of Virginia? Great Britain in 1864 was 13,777. The number burnt to think United States bayonets will be about the only

laws they shall have. Go back to your homes—work hard, do your duty, and I will see that the lowest among you is secured in his right and title to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'

As the President uttered the last remark, his face glowed with a high resolve, and I never saw manhood the pursuit of the process that his present here.

ore sterling and erect than his every lineament be

Brazil. The mails are received with details of the great naval victory of the Brazilian over the Paraguayan squadron. Both sides exhibited great heroism, and the slaughter is described as terrible. The battle occurred three leagues below the city of Corrientes, and lasted from 9:30 in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening. The Paraguayan fleet, consisting of 8 steamers and 6 gunboats mounting 80-pounders and also battery of 40 rifled cannon, was almost annihilated. The Brazilian force consisted of 9 gunboats, and their loss was 300 men and 19 officers. The main army of the Brazilians, 17,000 strong, was encamped on the banks of the Uruguay in Entrerios, and on the confines of the Brazilian territory another wing of 14,000 men was stationed. The condition of the Brazilian army was unsatisfactory. Typhus and dysentery were making sad ravages. A body of 2,000 Paraguayans desolated the province of Corrientes. They afterwards burst into Rio Grande, swept the banks of the Parana, and were marching through that province.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Provisional Governor Perry has issued a proclamation calling a State Convention to meet at Columbia on the 13th of September next. Every loyal citizen who has taken the oath, who is within the excepted classes in President Johnso every loyal citizen who has taken the oath, who is not eithin the excepted classes in President Johnson's roclamation, and who was a legal voter under the constitution in 1860, can vote for members of the convention. The qualifications required will there-ore be, free white male citizenship, two years' resi-tence in the State immediately preceding the election, freehold of fifty acres of land or a town lot owned or air months previous to the election or in default. for six months previous to the election, or, in default of both, must have resided six months in the election

SLAVERY IN FLORIDA. Gov. Marvin of Florida.

ays:

"By the operations and results of the war, slavery
has ceased to exist in this State. It cannot be rerived. Every voter for delegates to the Convention,
in taking the amnesty oath, takes a solemn oath to
support the freedom of the former slave. The freedom intended is the full, ample and complete freedom support the freedom of the former slave. The freedom intended is the full, ample and complete freedom of a citizen of the United States. This does not necessarily include the privilege of voting. But it does include the idea of full constitutional guaranties of future possession and quiet enjoyment. The question of his voting is an open question—a proper subject for discussion—and is to be decided as a question of sound policy by the Convention to be called."

Anecdote of Arthur Tappan. The death of Arthur Tappan has called forth from our correspondents many interesting reminiscences of that noble man, to which we will add one of our own. A few years ago he came into The Independent office one day, and handed to one of the editors a check for fifty dollars, saying: "This is the first money I have had for years that I could call my own." [He had been paying his old debts with interest.] "I am glad to have something to give away again, and I wish you to send The Independent to as many home missionaries as this will pay for." The act, the words, the manner, and the spirit were all characteristic of the manner, and the spirit were all characteristic of the man. Sacred be his memory.—N. Y. Independent.

A Cincinnati dispatch to The Chicago Times says: The Hon. George E. Pugh has received an intimation that the trial of Leff Days's will seem step, along the stayler of the third that to take the proper in the trial of Leff Days's will seem step.

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF New YORK. At a recent meeting in New York, one of the speakers, Rev. Mr. Jones, in advocating the claims of the colored men to vote, stated that the census shows that in that city the negroes pay twenty-five thousand dollars more than the cost of their own poor; that in proportion to population, thirty-seven of them went to war to every twenty-five white men, and that the number who cannot read is only one in seven, while of whites it is one in five.

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON LAKE HURON. The propellers Meteor and Pewable, of the Lake Superior Line, collided on Wednesday night last week, in Thunder Bay, Lake Huron. The collision occurred at half-past eight o'clock in the evening, the vessels being about six miles from the shore. The Pewable was struck on her port bow, just aft the pilot house, and sunk in three or four minutes. Life-boats were immediately lowered from the Meteor, and picked up those who were not carried down by the wreck. One hundred and seventy-five to two hundred passengers were on the Pewable at the time of the disaster; 75 of the passengers and 23 of the crew were saved. The loss of life cannot be correctly ascertained as yet, but will be near 100. The books and papers of the ill-fated steamer, were lost, and it is impossible, therefore, to gain a complete list of the passengers who were on board, but the list telegraphed comprises those saved. The Pewable was built last year, and valued at \$100,000; insured for \$60,000.

Another Terrible Accident. TERRIBLE DISASTER ON LARE HURON. The pro-

ANOTHER TERRIBLE ACCIDENT. On Tuesday ANOTHER TERRIBLE ACCIDENT. On Tuesday morning last, a new locomotive, that was on a trial trip, came in collision with a passenger train near Peyuonnock Mills, on the Housatonic Bailroad, entirely demolishing several of the cars, killing six persons outright, and terribly mangling and scalding

twenty more.

The Much excitement existed in England concerning the Atlantic cable, which had continued entirely without signals since the noon of the 2d inst. The general feeling was one of depression and hopelessness, although there were many who retained faith in a renewal of the communication. The Times is despondent, although not entirely without hope. The Duily Ness clings to the hope that the accident is not irremediable, as the weather has not been unfavorable. The Star hopes that on board the Great Eastern they are employed slowly but surely in hauling back tho cable to the affected part. The shares of five pounds experienced rapid fluctuations. On Friday they were done at 2 discount, radiied to 1 discount, and closed heavily at 2 1-2 a 1 discount.

A test taken at Valentia for conductivity shows the accident to the cable—total loss of insulation, or "dead earth"—to have occurred nearly 1250 miles from Valentia. This would be almost in the deepest water along the whole route.

The loyal men of Montgomery county, Va., held a

the people of the North. They regard the adoltton or slavery as a settled question, in no way to be controverted or contested. And they hope and believe that the grounds of animosity and strife between the two sections having been removed, the country, under the auspices of a common government, may realize the hopes and predictions of the founders of the republic.

OUTRAGEOUS. It is stated to us that while the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry were lying in the vicinity of the city, and just before going home, some of their number caught an old negro woman, and for a long number caught an old negro woman, and for a long time amused themselves by tossing her up and down in a blanket. On one of these occasions, after throwing her some feet in the air, they withdrew the blanket, let her fall to the ground, and caused serious injury to her limbs. Not satisfied, however, with their diabolical sport, they then filled her eyes, nose and cars with mud, very much after the manner of charging a piece of ordnance. We understand the poor negro died from the effects of this maltreatment.—Rakeinh Progress.

LYNN. The census of the city of Lynn, which has just been completed, shows the population to be 20,794. Of this number 9,871 are males and 10,943 females, and 2,789 foreigners. The population in 1860, was 19,083, thus showing a gain in five years of 1,711. There are now 3,278 dwellings in the city and

We were shown yesterday samples of cotton and sugar-cane from the Whitehead plantation, in Charles Parish. This plantation is worked by freedmen, on their own account, under the auspices of the Freedmen's Aid Association of New Orleans. crops are very promising, and the samples we were shown may bear comparison with the best in the State at this season of the year.—New Orleans Tri-

have recently been confiscated. These embrace many of the finest sugar estates in the Southern country. Mr. Conway, the Government agent, is making arrangements to divide up these estates into forty-acre lots for the freedmen and poor whites. This number of plantations will be more than doubled by acquisitions from the newly occupied districts of the State.

To It was stated at the temperance convention at Saratoga, that the names of thirteen hundred rich men's daughters in New York are on the list of applicants for admission to the Asylum for Incbriates at cants for admission to the A Binghampton in that State.

is said to have caused the death of 40,000 women in fifteen years. TA well-informed Texan correspondent says that in one instance of which he has personal knowledge, a German family of ten raised annually, by their own labor, a larger crop of cotton than the forced

own labor, a larger crop of cotton than the forced production of forty hands on an adjoining plantation. MASSACHUSETTS COLORED REGIMENTS. The 54th and 55th, both stationed in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C., are to be immediately mustered out of service, and will return home in about a fortnight.

Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, late Major General in the volunteer forces, has been breveted Major-General in the regular army to date from the 30th of March, for gallant and meritorious services. HONOR TO GEN. HOWARD. Waterville, Me. Aug. 9.

-Waterville College to-day conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. on Major-General Howard.

The celebrated Merino buck "Gold Drop," beionging to Mr. Hammond of Middlebury, died a few days since. Mr. H. had refused \$10,000 for him, and it is said valued him at \$25,000.

The great English event of the first week in July was the triennial Handel Festival, at Sydenham glass palace. The Orchestra and Chorus numbered four thousand persons, some days entertaining twenty thousand listeners. At the close, the whole twenty thousand sang the national anthem. Two children of Mrs. Quincy Sawyer of Saco,

I wo chairen or iris. Quincy Sawyer of Saco, on Monday morning last, got some matches which were at the head of the bed, and played with them in bed, which set the bed on fire, and before assistance could be obtained, one of the little girls, three years of age, was so terribly burned that she died in the afternoon of the same day.

Col. Parker, who accompanies Gen. Grant, is a pure Seneca Indian, and a grandson of the celebrated Red Jacket, Chief of the Six Nations. He is a large, robust man, at least six feet in height. On his breast may be seen the broad silver medal presented to his distinguished ancestor by Gen. Jackson.

A black man who was liberated in Kentucky five years ago, and went to Africa as a preacher and missionary, recently arrived in Washington on private business. He brought a message of respect to the President from the King of the Bassas, accompanied with a request that the former would send him a rain coat, meaning one made of India rubber. The garment has been purchased, and will be forwarded to his African Majesty in due time.

DEATH OF A MARINE PAINTER. Mr. Fitz E. Lane, the celebrated marine artist, died, at his residence in Gloucester, on Monday night last. Mr. Lane resided in Boston for several years, and painted some of the best marine pictures ever produced by an artist in the United States.

A New Orleans correspondent says the property of John Sildell, comprising eight hundred and forty-two lots and squares of ground, with stores, dwelling-houses and a banking-house, was sold for \$100,410. Before the war it was estimated at \$800,000.

A Cincinnati dispatch to The Chicago Times says:
The Hon. George E. Pugh has received an intimation that the trial of Jeff. Davis will soon take place in a civil court, and he has commenced preparations for the defence, which promises to eclipse, in criminal proceedings, any defence ever known in this or the old country. Mr. Pugh will join Mr. O'Conor of New York, in Washington, in a few days.

COLORED VISITORS ON THE PRESIDENT. The proportion of blacks who visit the Executive Mansion to see the President on business is not more than one in 500 as compased with the whites.

THE NATION, WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART,

Will be published July 6, 1865.

Its main objects will be First—The discussion of the topics of the day, and, abeve all, of legal, economical and constitutional questions, with greater accuracy and moderation than are now to be found in the daily press.

Second—The maintenance and diffusion of true democratic

principles in society and government, and the advocacy and illustration of whatever in legislation or in manners eeras likely to promote a more equal distribution of the fruits of progress and civilization.

Third—The carnest and persistent consideration of the condition of the laboring classes at the South, as a matter of vital interest to the nation at large, with a view to the

removal of all artificial distinctions between them and the rest of the population, and the securing to them, s far as education and justice can do it, of chance in the race of life. Fourth—The enforcement and illustration of the doctrine

that the whole community has the strongest interest, both moral, political and material, in their elevation, and that there can be no real stability for the republic so long as hey are left in ignorance and degradation. Fifth-The fixing of public attention upon the political mportance of popular education, and the dangers which

system like ours runs from the neglect of it in any portion of our territory.

Sixth—The collection and diffusion of trustworthy information as to the condition and prospects of the South-

ern States, the openings they offer to capital, the supply and kind of labor which can be obtained in them, and the progress made by the colored population in acquiring the habits and decires of civilized life.

Seventh—Sound and impartial criticism of books and works of art. THE NATION will not be the organ of any party, sect

o bring to the discussion of political and social question really critical spirit, and to wage war upon the vices of riolence, exaggeration and misrepresentation, by which so much of the political writing of the day is marred. The criticism of books and works of art will form one of its most prominent features; and pains will be taken

r body. It will, on the contrary, make an earnest effort

o have this task performed in every case by writers posto have this task performed in every case of seeing special qualifications for it.

It is intended in the interest of investors, as well as of the public generally, to have questions of trade and inance treated every week by a writer whose position and character will give his articles an exceptional value, and

render them a safe and trustworthy guide. A special correspondent, who has been selected for his work with some care, is about to start in a few days for journey through the South. His letters will appear every ek, and he is charged with the duty of simply reporting what he sees and hears, leaving the public as far as post

ble to draw its own inferences.

The following writers, among others, have been secured. sither as regular or occasional contributors :

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, JOHN G. WHITTIER. SAMUEL ELIOT, (Ex-Pres. Trin. College, Hart ford,) Prof. Torney, (Harvard,) Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER, Prof. CHILD, (Harvard,)

CHARLES E. NORTON, Judge Boxp, (Baltimore,) EDMUND QUINCY, Prof. W. D. WHITNEY, (Yale,) Prof. D. C. GILMAN, (Yale,)

Judge DALY, Prof. Dwigur, (Columbia College,) Judge WAYLAND, FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Rev. Dr. McClintock, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. Phillips Brooks,

Rev. Dr. Bellows, C. J. STILLE, HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, BAYARD TAYLOR, C. A. BRISTED, C. L. BRACE, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Sydney Grorge Fisher, GAIL HAMILTON, &c. &c.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,

No. 130 Nassau st., New York.

THE undersigned, late in the employ of Messrs. Hallowell & Conunn, having leased the lofts at Nos. 6 and 8 Channing Street, is prepared to do the Wool Consistence and Bookeas He takes this method of calling attention to his facilities for selling, his store being admirably located, and his acquaintance with manufacturers large. Consignments are respectfully solicited, and consignors are assured that all Wool sent to him will be carefully graded and faithfully handled. Liberal advances made when required.

Orders from manufacturers for the purchase of Fleece or Pulled Wools, either in the Boston, New York or Philadelphia markets, will receive immediate attention.

WILLIAM LIAON GARRISON Ja

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, JR. Messrs. Hallowell & Coburn, Boston.
Messrs. Hallowell, Prescott & Co. New York.
Messrs. Davis, Fiss & Banes, Philadelphia. Boston, July 14, 1865.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Ayer's Sarsaparina.

Is a concentrated extract of the choice roots, as combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effectual antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wasted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints; and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove, as this has, of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scalt Head, Ringworm, &c.

Ringworm, &c.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this Sarsapanilla, and the patient is left in comparative health.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are often soon cured by this Extract or Sarsapanilla.

Do not diseard this invaluable medicine because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used Aten's, then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

who call for it.

Aven's Carmanto Pills, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Peul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatisa, Heartburn arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain, or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetits, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gous, Neuralgia, and for a Dinner Pill.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperion in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all druggists.

Aug. 4.

DR. DIO LEWIS'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

cords on any all have Luxinoron, Mass. TWENTY superior Teachers, among whom are THEO-DORE D. WELD, formerly Principal of the Eagles-wood School, New Jersey, and L. N. CARLETON, former-ty of Phillips's Academy, Andover. Sond for Catalogue and Circulars to Dr. Lawis.

THE RADIOAL:

A JOURNAL FOR SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CULTURE. PUBLISHED MONTHLY, BY S. H. MORSE, BOSTON.

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TERMS:—One dollar per year, payable in advance.
Single copies, 10 cents.

The August number will contain Rev. Robert Collyer's Sermon proached before the Western Unitarian Conference in Cincinenti, June 16, called "The Holiness of Helpfulness." Extra copies of this number have already been ordered by persons who heard the discourse, for circulation. No person desiring to contribute his or her mite for the spread of rational views of life, could find a better method than this.

The All communications must be addressed to S. H. MORSE, at Haverhill, Mass.

Elves that, in the New Year's footsteps Following so fleet, Lightly, over Time's worn threshold, Pass with tripping feet ;-Ail our joyful throng-Sing we now a song.

Sing we Spring, the youngest fairy, Merry, wild and sweet. Violet garland round her forehead, Sandals on her feet-Fairy sandals, light and tiny, Mossy velvet green, Studded o'er with dewy diamonds

Fit for any queen Sing we SUMMER, queen of fairies, With majestic air; With a magic sceptre, wand-like, And long, floating hair; SUMMER brings the soft south breezes And the warmest rain ; SUMMER gives the first brown tinger To the waving grain.

Sing we Autuun, wildest fairy ; AUTUMN's hand doth hold Ever-teeming horn-of-plenty, Filled with fruits of gold-Fruits of gold and leaves of crimson, Nuts and yellow grain; Fruits she loves, but round her pathway Droop the flowers in pain !

Sing we WINTER, white-robed fairy ; Scattering rainbow-colored crystals Hanging with bright wreaths fantastic All the shivering wood ;-Rough old Borens goes before her, In his wildest mood !

Sing we still-another fairy, Fairer than the rest; Tender, tearful-eyed and gentle; Known but in the West ; INDIAN SUMMER, who, while Autumn For a moment sleeps, O'er the fading leaves and blossoms Tears of pity weeps !

At those gentle tears of pity Grateful flowerets rise, And lift up their bright heads, wondering, To the brightening skies, While she whispers low and softly In each charmed ear Promise of a coming springtime Words of hope and cheer : Till, once more, wild AUTUMN, waking, Rushes on her way, And the pitying spirit, Sighing, flies away !

PEACE.

BY MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY.

Daybreak upon the hills ! Slowly, behind the midnight murk and trail Of the long storm, light brightens, pure and pale,

Not bearing swift release,-Not with quick feet of triumph, but with tread August and solemn, following her dead, Cometh, at last, our Peace. Over thick graves grown green,

Over pale bones that graveless lie and bleach, Over torn human hearts her path doth reach And Heaven's dear pity lean. O angel sweet and grand !

White-footed, from beside the throne of God, Thou movest, with the palm and olive-rod, And day bespreads the land ! His Day we waited for !

With faces to the East, we prayed and fought : And a faint music of the dawning caught, All through the sounds of War. Our souls are still with prai

It is the dawning ; there is work to do: When we have borne the long hours' burden through, Then we will pmans raise. God give us, with the time,

His strength for His large purpose to the world ! His gonfalon sublime !

Ay, we are strong ! Both sides The misty river stretch His army's wings Heavenward, with glorious wheel, one flank He flings,

Strongest where most bereft ! His great ones He doth call to more command : For whom He bath prepared it, they shall stand On the Right Hand and Left.

NOT COUNTRY, BUT LIBERTY!

BY EDITH NORTH.

There are who for their fatherland could give

The blood of them they love, or pour their own ; But I would rather roam on foreign shore, Or banished to Siberian deserts be, Or chained within a prison's iron walls, Or wheresoe'er my dreary lot might be With living, glowing lips to press my own, Than on my sunny, native soil to see The gory, mangled form most dear to me Nor could I for my country's freedom die, Because the kingdoms of this earth must pass I could not die for what itself must die But, oh, immortal Liberty! for thee, Born of God's infinite, eternal soul, Because thou art of God, I'd die for thee ! Because thou canst not die, I'd die for thee ! Or yet to higher sacrifice I'd rise, Aye, yield life dearer than my own heart's throb, And solitary walk to my own grave.

He who doth for a captive in lone cell, Or for one dark, scarred, toiling, weary sta Drop his own life, on home or foreign shore, Doth die for God and thee, O Liberty -N. Y. Independent

SIMPLE WORDS.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

It may be glorious to write Thoughts that shall glad the two or three High souls, like those far stars that come in sight Once in a century ;

But better far it is to speak One simple word, which now and then Shall waken their free nature in the weak

To write one earnest word or line, Which, seeking not the praise of art, Shall make a clearer faith and manhood shim In the untutored heart.

He who does this, in verse or prose, May be forgotten in his day, Fut surely shall be crowned at last with those Who live and speak for aye

> WHO ARE SLAVES. "They are slaves who dare not be In the right with two or three."

The Miberator.

TESTIMONIES

OF THE PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PRO-GRESSIVE PRIENDS AT LONGWOOD.

L-RELIGION.

We unite in expressing our deep conviction of th importance of religion, both as a personal and public ncern; both as it relates to truth in thought, and rightness in life. It is the crowning dignity of human nature that man is capable of asking and answering, in increasing degrees, these vast questions, "What is truth? What is right?"—and that having learned the true and the right, he is also made capable of cor forming his life and character thereto. True religion, as we understand it, consists in the soul's reverent allegiance to God, as revealed in our highest discoveries of moral truth, beauty and perfection. It is the spirit of faithful, willing obedience to His will as far as it can be comprehended by His imperfect children. Our whole duty and our richest privilege are clearly summarized in the great commandments which en-join Love to God and Man. Love to God is identical with love of good in all forms; and Love of Man is the fountain of justice, purity and fraternity in all our relations with each other.

The religion of creeds, ceremonies, professions, sa-craments, and institutions has obscured the true light; it has turned away the human mind from the simplic ity of nature; it has obstructed the inflowing of the universal inspiration. If all the pulpits of America had proclaimed the religion of Love to God, the hideous dogmas of a Deity of hate, exacting the blood of The Religious Society of Progressive Friends in the innocent before forgiving the guilty, and of endless, aimless hell-torments, would long ago have been forgotten. If the religion of Love to Man had held its proper prominence, slavery would have died of itself, war would have been impossible, woman would have been welcomed to equality in education, wages and civil rights, and all forms of social and political justice would have disappeared like night shadows before the advancing day.

Man's life declines towards the beast-level, if he closes his ear to the voice which calls him to duty; society sinks into debasement and disorder, if con science is not active among its members, and if they thrill to no noble inspiration of moral principle; democracy itself becomes a most ferocious despotism-"an illuminated hell "-if the masses of the people reject the divine counsels of justice and brotherhood. The nations grope in dark idolatry and superstitionthey wallow in seas of corruption-because they have not the knowledge of God as their Father, and of themselves as His children. We see that the woes of our own dear land are the natural fruits of our sins-of our disregard of principles we had confess to be true, and of the teachings God has given us through history, and through our wisest and best men

While we rejoice in the great good which has been accomplished by the existing religious organizations, while we welcome the spread of light in all directions, and are glad that we can claim no monopoly of the spirit of progress, we yet feel that the current of the American soil; which established the reign of religious teaching lamentably fails to meet the grow- Barbarism over half the territory of the ing wants of the people. It does not feed the souls that hunger for the truth that sanctifies and makes raged every principle of humanity and justice; which free; it does not open the eyes of the blind to the blessed visions of Infinite Perfection : it does not quicken human faith in the universal love, and in the boundless possibilities of the soul; it does not even exhort bloody and inhuman war for the accomplishment of or encourage us to make the freest and best use of that object; which, not content with taking the lives the faculties God has given us. It frowns on rational of Unionists and lovers of liberty in the field of ba amusement, and places our personal, domestic and tle, subjected thousands of them to a lingering death public duties, outside the pale of sanctity, as secu- by starvation while held as prisoners of war; which lar and profane. It tells us of a glorious past, when set on fire northern hotels, filled with uno God was near to man; it points to a far-off future, when He will visit the earth again, and does not stand in the busy present, and say with joyful lips, pox and yellow-fever; which did not scruple to men Beloved, now are we the sons of God !"

But the sad history of the past must stir to dili- be employed for the removal of the more eminen gence in the days to come. Let us consecrate our- and influential among the champions of Union and selves to the practice and promotion of the religion | Emancipation ;-to this same foul and murdero of Jesus, which is the religion of Nature and of rea- spirit we would ascribe the act by which our late son. Let us mingle worship with our common work; President, Abraham Lincoln, was struck down, and let us cultivate in ourselves and inculcate in our this nation deprived of a virtuous and estimable citi children the virtues which make our ideal of the heav- zen-a wise, enlightened and patriotic Chief Magis enly life; let us do and suffer all things in the spirit trate; and, as the best tribute to his memory, of faith, hope and charity; let us walk on the earth would renew our pledge of hostility to slavery in ev as those who believe ourselves and our fellow-beings ery form, and to every attempt to perpetuate distinct born for a life of everlasting progress in virtue, tions based upon the complexion of the skin

II.—SLAVERY AND THE REBELLION.

After four years of bloody conflict between the Government of the United States and that rebellious portion of the country calling itself the Southern Confederacy, the rightful authority of the Government is again recognized throughout the national domains—the Confederacy is broken in pieces—the rebellion is ended; and Divine Retribution, having fearfully securged the whole land for its great iniquity, finds its saving purpose consummated in the overthrow of that dreadful system of chattel slavery, which John Wesley so justly characterized as "th sum of all villanies," and the emancipation of its millions of imbruted victims. Humbled to the dust, and suffering from bereavement and the desolation of civil war, it is for us, as a people, to be truly penitential; to acknowledge that we have been righteous ly smitten for our good; to bring forth fruits meet for repentance by doing full justice to the colored population in regard to all their political and civil rights; and to be zealous in seeing that, so far as in us lies, universal justice is meted out to all who live ing slavery and prohibiting it for ever throughou on the American soil, without regard to complexion, sex or race; so that our peace may be based on a sure foundation, and no future explosion follow as the re-

sult of wrong-doing. As touching the reconstruction of those States reit incumbent to express any opinion on the question, whether the said States by their rebellion ceased to be such, or are still to be regarded as States, notwithstanding the treasonable conduct of their population, it nevertheless desires to record its protest against the exclusion from the ballot-box of that long oppressed portion of the American people, whose loyalty and fidelity are reliable to any extent, whose claims are as sacred as those of the most favored of the human race, whose services to the government and nation in the crisis now happily terminated have been es sential to the restoration of the Union and the suppression of the rebellion, and who are therefore eminently entitled to the elective franchise as AMERICAN CITIZENS.

II.—THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

We believe that all class legislation, or the granting circle or on public festive occasions. by law to one part of the community privileges denied to another, must result in evil to the unprivi- only as it indicates a loss of moral energy and selfleged, and through them to the community at large; control, but because of the certain spread of intemperand as there never was a time so auspicious as the NOW rance through the land, like an overwhelming flood for righting a wrong, we ask that strict justice, or equality before the law, without regard to sex, should in consequence of that demoralization which war in he urged as the culmination of the great struggle for evitably engenders. freedom which has engrossed the energies of the American people for the last four years. Now, while total abstinence, to the peace, health, virtue and pros our wisest and best philanthropists and statesmen perity of the country, cannot be computed; and a redeclare that justice demands that the ballot be put newed and vigorous prosecution of that cause is called into the hands of the Freedmen of the South as the for by every consideration of patriotism, every prin only sure means of securing to them the privileges ciple of morality, every claim of suffering hum class legislation, we would most earnestly urge it the people, to which the late long-protracted civil was upon the friends of equal rights that they apply the in our land has given birth. same rule to sex as to color, and see to it that in Among other devices calculated to lead to the for this grand overturning of the oppressive institutions mation of a diseased appetite for intoxicating drinks of the past, the claims of woman be neither ignored there is none, perhaps, more plausible or more seduc nor forgotten. As all governments derive their just live than the prevailing practice of admi powers from the consent of the governed, we demand coholic preparations as medicines,—such as "Toni that woman be forthwith recognized in her right to Bitters," "Cordials," "Invigorators," &c, under the assist in the administrations of the governments under specious pretence of possessing rare curative proper

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State

The Religious Society of Progressive Friends, in session at Longwood, Chester Co., from the 8th to the 10th of Sixth month, 1865, inclusive, deeply concern ed for the honor and welfare of this beloved Commo wealth, and wishing that it may be an example to all the world of justice, righteousness and peace, is constrained to utter its solemn protest against that prov sion of the State Constitution which denies to wo nen and people of color the right of suffrage; and we ask you to take the necessary steps for changing the Constitution in this particular, so that all those who are taxed for the support of the government may share equally in its add

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The Religious Society of Progressive Friends, ssion at Longwood, Chester Co., Pa., from the 8th to he 10th of the 6th month, 1865, inclusive, under a deep viction that the safety and welfare of the countr are imperilled by any departure in practice from th principles of justice and equality, and believing that ere should be one rule for the exercise of the righ of suffrage in all the States, respectfully asks you to present to the Legislatures of the several States for eir adoption an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, depriving any State of the power to make any distinction among its citizens as to civil and political rights, on account of race, complexio

The Religious Society of Progressive Friends, in Yearly Meeting assembled at Longwood, Chester Co. Pa., from the 8th to the 10th of the 6th month, 1865, der a solemn sense of the perils and responsibilitie inseparably connected with a reconstruc revolted States, deems it right to suggest, for the onsideration of President Johnson, that the "natural and inalienable rights" of the colored population should be secured to them, including the elective fran chise; not only as a matter of justice and right, but also of sound policy. The colored citizens have throughout all the trials of the nation, proved them selves loyal and trustworthy, and in the Souther States we believe will prove a fitting offset to counter palance the element of disloyalty still lurking among portion of the white aristocracy that has esc the retributive justice of the Government. We fully believe the elevation of the colored people to equality of rights and privileges essential to the tranquillit safety and prosperity of those Southern States, and of the whole country. And we respectfully ask the cocoperative influence of the Executive in consur nating so desirable a reconstruction.

V .- THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

To the foul and murderous spirit of slavery, which for more than half a century, was the ruling powe throughout the Republic of America; which held in chattel bondage millions of the native-born children which, in its institutions and laws, systematically out conceived and organized a traitorous rebellion for the overthrow of the Government and the foundation a Slave-Empire; which, for four years, maintained women and children; which plotted the wholesal destruction of life by the spread of infection, small

would be incomplete, if we did not refer to some of the measures of his administration which have made his name illustrious throughout the world, and have placed it among the foremost of the benefactors of the uman race :

Slavery and the Black Laws abolished in the Dis trict of Columbia:

Slavery interdicted in all the National Territories Hayti and Liberia recognized as Independent Re

The Foreign Slave-Trade placed under the Nation The Coastwise Slave-Trade prohibited for ever

The slaves set free in all the rebel States All Fugitive Slave Laws for ever repealed : The admission of the testimony of colored per-

all the National Courts : The enrolment of colored persons as soldiers in th United States army :

The abolition of slavery as a condition of readm sion into the Union; and the passage by Congress of a bill for the amendment of the Constitution, abolish the United States.

In common with the citizens of this country, a the friends of freedom throughout the world, we of our late President, and feel that to us are committee cently in rebellion, while this meeting does not feel the guardianship and advocacy of the great principle to his support of which he fell a martyr.

VI_TEMPERANCE

This Meeting deems it a matter of the deepest a citude, that while the moderate use of intoxicating drinks is the downhill road to drunkenness, and erefore, the source of all the sufferings, woes and errors to which intemperance is ever giving birth it is increasingly resorted to by those whose characteristics. ter, example and position in society give them a com what is more deplorable, by many who were former interested in the cause of temperance, who gave thei pledge to total abstinence, but who are now in the habit of using and proffering wines and other stimlants at their tables, or partaking of them in the socia

This backsliding is the more to be deplored, no

munities of society, and protecting them against and by all the evils and perils to the social habits of

rence to pecuniary gain and the gratification of an ap-

IV .- MEMORIALS FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE. | petite for stimulants than to give relief in sickness and COLORPHOBIA AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

VII.-PEACE.

As in the midst of the distresses, tumults, divisions and convulsions of the awful civil war which, during Rocky Neck, Greenwich, Connecticut, on Saturday the last four years, has caused our country to bleed at every pore, the advocacy of peace principles could not be successfully pursued until the passing away of the carthquake, the whirlwind and the fire, and until there might be the conditions necessary to hearing the "still, small voice," which says, " Come up higher;" so, now that the strife of blood is ended, and the nation becoming reconciled and tranquil, the friends of peace should improve their earliest opportunity to inculcate upon the minds of the people the solemn truth, that peace without justice is impossible; that there can be no peace without the right conditions; that, in order to avoid war, we must " study the things that make for peace;" that the late war was not the product of obedience to the higher law, but of our wickedness in enslaving millions of unoffending fellowcreatures; and that alone by the prevalence of that spirit which was exemplified by Jesus of Nazareth upon the cross can the occasion or the consequences

VIII.-IN MEMORIAM. Our beloved and venerated friend, THOMAS WHITon, having been taken from us by death since our last Yearly Meeting, we deem it a sacred privilege as well as duty to record our appreciation of his rare simplicity and integrity as a man, and his singleand self-sacrificing devotion, through a long and active life, to the cause of Freedom and Progress He was identified with this Society from its formation to the day of his death, and his presence in our meetings, and words of wise counsel enforced by a pure example, were ever welcome to us. His memory will always be precious in our hearts; and we desire to express to his bereaved family the sympathy we cerely feel for them in view of the great loss they have sustained in his death.

"Peace be with thee, O our brother,
In the spirit land!
Yainly look we for another
In thy place to stand,
Unto Truth and Freedom giving
All thy noble powers!
Be thy virtues with the living,
And thy spirit ours!"

This Meeting would also tenderly and affectionately ecord the early departure to a higher sphere of life of JENNIE KNIGHT SMITH, (formerly one of the clerks of this Meeting,) whose mortal body was yesterday consigned to the grave in the Longwood Ceme-At our gathering last year, she was with us in the flush of health and the beauty of well-developed womanhood, taking the deepest interest in all its divine principles, progressive measures, and reformatory objects. By all who knew her personal worth, rare moral maturity, exalted purity and loving nature, she will long be held in remembrance as one whose character and example were worthy of close imitation.

IX.-THE FREEDMEN.

Desiring and intending to do our part in the great ork of educating and improving the moral and social condition of the millions of emancipated bondmen of the South, we hereby appoint a Committee to collect funds in their respective neighborhoods for that object; the funds to be placed by the members of the Committee in the hands of Isaac Mendenhall, Trea- He said : surer of this Yearly Meeting, and to be by him paid over, in its name, to the Treasury of the Pennsylvania Freedman's Relief Association, 424 Walnut street, Philadelphia

NOT MINT, ANISE, AND CUMMIN, BUT

JUDGMENT, MERCY, AND FAITH. The controversy which is going on between Dr passed beyond mere personalities. They are involved in preliminaries, and have not really grappled with the questions at issue. We confess to a disappointment that the president of Illinois Colshould have allowed himself to fritter away lege should have allowed himsen in as many letters, three columns of the Traveller in as many letters, without scarcely touching the fundamental points without scarcely touching the fundamental points. carried on is another proof of the wide divergence etween the spirit of Jesus, as exemplified in his eachings and the church religion. The Sermon on teachings and the church religion. The Sermon on the Mount deals with great principles. The discourses of Jesus are seed-thoughts, containing the germs of great moral and religious movements. He wife; that is a contract we cannot interfere with; generation of men. Observant, indeed, of prevail- for your personal safety, and the personal safety of principles or conflict with truth, he, nevertheless, taught the religion of practical personal righteous ross. Te love God and man was the foundation them; and while we discharge you and your mothers. ness. To love God and man was the foundation upon which rested the law and the prophets. God is a spirit to be worshipped with the free and loving heart. What matters whether the prayer be ut.

What matters whether the prayer be ut. The property of the p true and sincere? The divine life of humanity is be careful hereafter not to provoke any one or have worth all outward sufferings. To illustrate the parable of the good Samaritan, to follow the lesson of the prodigal son, to learn from the miracles that series to see follows: vice to our fellows is the most devout worship; to be stirred by the sublime self-sacrifice of the cross; thus to enter into the deeper meaning of religion is who comes from outside to assault you must tak be stirred by the sublime self-sacrifice of the cross; thus to enter into the deeper meaning of religion is to follow Jesus. As we read the controversy of these doctors of the church, and week after week go over the columns of the religious press, we feel more and more how large a space ecclesiastical remore and more how large a space ecclesiastical religion still occupies the thought of Christians. Integral of the goston of the gos stead of taking the profound principles of the gospel, and applying them to the actual lives of men, we see the greatest force of thought and effort directed towards building up some form of ecclesias—would avoid quarreling. rected towards building up some form of ecclesias-ticism. Jesus aimed primarily to establish in the hearts of men and the world the kingdom of God. with any of them till they attacked me."

Of one thing we may be sure: doctors of divinity and churches will lose their hold on the world, un-less they grapple with the great moral and intellectual problems of the age. How shall the vital principles of Christianity be applied in the reconstruction of the nation, and in which now stalks abroad with such bold effronter; How shall the pulpit roll back the tide of inter ntery perance which now has so gained in volume as to threaten to burst over the whole land? What shall we do to establish a higher mercantile integrishall we do to establish a higher mercantile integrity, and just relations between different classes of men? How can we stop the dark foul flood of licentiousness, which pours its pollutions over our cities and degrades womanhood? These great moral problems are the questions of the hour. They confront Dr. Huntington at every step as he goes through Boston. They cast their shadow over the prairies, and follow the student as he enters llinois college. Are the words of Lexy always the substantials are worse, if possible, than his expectations. The State of Connection has been the contrary, and follow the student as he enters llinois college. Are the words of Lexy always the substantials and follow the student as he enters.

owl to prowl at night.

elesiastical religion may do for those who ideal is in the middle ages. But living men, filled with the present inspiration of God's spirit, should go forth to apply Christianity to life. We need not o much an improved Sunday-service as a new life on Monday. We need not so much the incense on the altar as the consecration of manly hearts and lives to justice, freedom and humanity. We need

Homicide by a Negro Woman-Her Discharge Singular Advice of a Connecticut Grand Juror. Ludlam Chard, a returned soldier, was shot at

night, while beading a riotous crowd of young fel-lows who had undertaken to inflict summary punishment upon a negro who was living near that town, very peaceably, and minding his own business. This negro is named Wm. Henry Davenport (but nick-named Jackson), a fine, able-bodied man, possessing considerable intelligence, who some two years ago wooed and won an Irish girl who, despite the opposition of her people and their threatenings, joined her lot to his. "Jackson" after his marriage lived with his father, and set up an ice cream and oyster saloon. The family were considered peaceable and industrious, although, judging from the remarks of one of the ere was a tendency to quarrelsomeness in son," probably orig stantly set upon and originating, however, in being contown to whom the fact of miscegenation gave great umbrage. They could not admit of Ellen Louisa enjoying her peculiar love of color unmolested. The natural antagonism between the Irish and the negro, aggravated during the last Presidential cam-paign by highly wrought political harangues, found its legitimate culmination in the attack of Saturday night. A party of some sixteen or eighteen, head-ed by the unfortunate deceased, who had served in the Tenth Connecticut Regiment, and who, with his companions, had made too free with the whisky bottle, sallied forth about ten o'clock, with the declared intention of "whipping the nigger, and send-ing the white wench out of the State;" or, as one of the gang expressed it, "giving her some advice." The family of Davenport had been warned, and The family of Davenport had been warned, and "Jackson" had already, some three weeks ago, got a foretaste of their intentions by a party—supposed to be some of the same—breaking into his ice cream the contents. They were saloon, and destroying the contents. They were therefore on their guard, so far as to keep a pistol and a dilapidated double-barreled gum—one mpple broken—on the premises. When the party reached the house, all the inmates were in bed except the old woman, aged between fifty and sixty. She their demands for "Jackson" and his wife threatening to shoot any one who attacked the house, and fired a warning shot over their heads. Scared by the reception, they retired, but, urged by Chard and some others, again returned, the ing stones, and threatening to kill "Jackson.'
Another harmless shot was fired—whether by 'Jackson" or his mother, the testimony is contra-lictory. Again the assailants fell back; but a third time some of them renewed the attack, and then time some of them renewed the attack, and then the old mother, who, in the meanwhile, had been struck with a stone, fired into their midst, shooting Ludlam Chard, the oldest, and apparently the leader of the gang. A slug penetrated over the left ear, going through the base of the brain, and out on the opposite side. He fell into a hole near the house, never spoke, and expired in about fifteen minutes. The party dispersed. The constable came upon the scene in about half an hour, found the colored family all in the house, and took them into custody, no resistance being offered. The de-ceased was a single man, aged about 30.

The parties were examined by a coroner's jury, but the case being plain, a verdict of justifiable homicide was found, and the prisoners were ordered to be discharged; but nothing was done concern-ing the detention of the young fellows who testi-fied that they were of the party, and went on purpose to play the mischief with the negroes, was now over, but there seems to have be but there seems to have been an amusing episode in the form of a volunteer address to the chief negro by Mr. Button, one of the jurors.

"While the jury justify you and your mother in this matter, I deem it proper to state that we feel that your conduct in this community has been very improper; that you have done an act, in marrying a white woman, and living with her in a house with a white woman, and living with her in a house with others of your own color, that tends to excite the strong disapprobation of citizens; we feel that, al-though there is no law against it, it is a very great appropriety, and we feel that your conduct in other respects among the community is such as to expose you to injury; that you are in imminent danger in Greenwich, notwithstanding all the care and protection which the substantial men of the town such as are on this jury—can afford, and will continue to afford, to the best of our ability, to every nan, in the enjoyment of his liberty and property. Still, you are exposed to imminent danger by your course of conduct—the fact of your carrying a pis tol, and your keeping a house where persons of both you consult your own safety and

It was a moral and spiritual work. The tests of discipleship were also of this character. "Inas-much as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it rather to glory in the act, and did not contemplate much as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto me." "These do," i. e., the commandments of love to God and man, "and ye shall live." "By this ye may know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one for another." Discussions about surplice, bodily posture in prayer, of the peculiar mode of church organization, concerned the Jew far more than they did him. He was intent on lifting men and the world into a higher level of goodness and piety. And it is this kind of "primitive Christianity" which the hour and the times demand. you beyond the pale of society. You see, by the action of this jury, that if we disapprove of your life, as we must by the usages of society and the laws of decency, yet we want to do you full jus-

> Commenting upon this most extraordinary case, the New York Tribune well remarks :-

Such proceedings will be read in any civilized country or community with amazement. Here has been a gross, perilous, and utterly inexcusable breach of the peace—a conspiracy to commit burglary and felonious assault on a peaceful, inoffensive family, who are certified to have violated no law whatever. Fifteen or twenty reckless young men are

the prairies, and follow the student as he enters Illinois College. Are the words of Jesus always to be a prophecy? Will not his prayer that the kingdom of God may come on earth—the reign of truth, justice, love and piety—become a fact?

To labor for these grand and sublime results is the duty of Christians. We must strive to lift men and women out of the actual hells in which they live, and which exist in them. Leave the blur-eyed low! to prowl at night.

Mr. Button's doctrines are worse, if possible, than his exhortations. The State of Connecticut has been diverged and selections. The State of Connecticut has been diverged and selections. The State of Connecticut has been diverged and possible, than his exhortations. The State of Connecticut has been diverged and possible, than his exhortations. The State of Connecticut has been diverged and possible, than his exhortations. The State of Connecticut has been diverged and possible, than his exhortations. The State of Connecticut has been diverged and possible, than his exhortations. The State of Connecticut has been diverged and possible, than his exhortations. The State of Connecticut has been diverged and possible, than his exhortations. The State of Connecticut has been diverged and possible, than his exhortations. The State of Connecticut has been diverged and possible, than his exhortations. The State of Connecticut has been diverged and possible, than his exhortations. The State of Connecticut has been diverged and possible and poss its, he who obeys all the laws that can be trumped up ought to be commended as a model of loyal, ex-emplary behavior. But Dogberry—we should say, Button—gravely informs the assailed that, though Button—gravely informs the assailed that, though they have broken no law, they have committed an "impropriety"—that they are onent danger"—that they have wrongs" in getting married—and that, as the fit penalty thereof, they—not the rought to "leave Greenwich." This, we infer, is by way of "warning to the young men of Greenwich," one whom has been guilty of getting they have been guilting they have been guilty of guilty and they have been guilty and they have been guilty of guilty and they have been guilty and they have been guilty of guilty and they have been guilty of guilty and they have been guilty and they have been guilty of guilty and they have been guilty and they have been guilty of guilty and they have been guilty of guilty and they have been guilty and they have been guilty of guilty and they have been gui hot so much a reformed church as a regenerated nation, in which the living spirit of Jesus shall create society anew, and baptize its business, politics, social customs, literature, arts, poetry and philosophy into a liberal, spiritual Christianity.—Christian Register.

whatever, though he suggests that, if they ath to break into a peaceable man's house with it to abuse and outrage his wife, they must "tall

Dr. James H. Hoyt-who runs the New H. Railroad and the Connecticut Des course felt constrained to say ditto to Bu is warning that Davenport should " ing." Considering all the circumstance speare never put into the mouth of any of a remark so preposterous as that. If Button's "spirit of kindness," counsell Henry to stop being a nigger, and hences White, his exhortation would not have be exquisitely absurd. We defy the product parallel.

The Tribune adds the following statement;

"Mrs. Davenport (Jackson's wife) inform ar reporter that if they hung her huband the rould marry the blackest man in the State of Co. ecticut that would nave ner.
Last winter a negro was shot dead by a view necticut that would have her. man with far less provocation than was given by venport, and the white man was fined the corpo-

am of seven dollars.

am of seven dollars.

The town of Greenwich is intensely Copes.

A much virulence has been shown torsely. head,' and much virulence has been she nead, and index virulence has been show twee colored people by the inhabitants of that vicals. No longer than nine weeks ago, a gentlemand the city, visiting the village, was threatened with people of the color of field) against Africans, and those who are t vocates and friends, and colored persons have fix quently suffered insult and outrage at the hand of their political enemies.

Last week the same party entered a hone be longing to a colored man, a mile outside the vi and beat him and his family night not death, next day they beat severely two colored coach of a gentleman residing in that neighborhood; the day before the attempted ourrage upon he port and family, they 'floored' one of the cam of the Americus Boat Club, entirely destrois tirely dest sight of one eye, and partially destro It was currently reported that it the bitter animosity shown toward Davesport and wife was jealousy. Mrs. Davesport, who is a young and very comely female, was courted by several of the love-lorn swains of the village, but to sing all, married a negro."

PETROLEUM V. NASBY ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

SAINTS REST (which is the Stait av) Noo Gersey), July 12, 1865.

I hev bin to Washinton, and while thur I was inrdoost to Gineral Marion Fitzhoo Guster, of Maaissippy. I waz ankshus 2 meet with a represent-tiv dimekrat uv the South, 2 xchange rens, the soothin confidencis, 2 unbuzzum, becos for the pant A yeres the dimekratik party 's bin trily sedial, and the seckshun it hes okkerpied is not be sedial, and seckshun onto which the orfises is lotatid, and only by a perfeck union with our want lave bestren uv the South kin we ever git onto trooly Nach Gineral Gusher is a troo gentleman of the rai

Southern skool. He puts C. S. A. arter his name, onto the hotel register, and his buzzum pias, ries, and the head of his kane is awl made av the boss uv miserable Yanky sojers, who fel at Bull rus-he ses by his own hand, and it must be so, for who ever knode a Southerner to boast vainglorialy? W met & embrast, weepin perfoosly:
"Alars!" sobbed the gineral, "wut a niteman

hes obskured our respectiv vishuns for the part 4 yeers! I waz allus a Unun man, allus, allus, allus!! The old flag I luvd with more nor parestal affekshun—2 me it was more nor life?"

"Why, then, my ajacks," sobbed I, "did yu

raise your parryside hand agin it?"
"Why? my belovid. Becos my stait seems, and I waz karid along bi a torrunt of publik opin yun which I kood not stem, and I went with he But it is all over. We hev awoke, and I'm here is the capitel of my belovid country, under the sha der ov that glorious flag which is the pride or Americans and the terror ov awl week nashuns which has territoris contigous, reddy to take an oath, and m soom the citizenship I hade orf, and agin rus th

guverment for its honor and glory."

"Hev you a pardin?" ses I. "Methinks wunta
paper recht my humble village, wich is unanymosily dimekratik—(it cum around a pakage of gods from Noo York) and in that paper I saw your name ez won of the ossifiers who killed the niggen a

Fort Piller. Am I rite?" You air. I'm a gushin child or nachar-l'a that secesht us, I bleved at that time that I was doin a good thing in killin them property or our that Linken hed shoved blu kotes onto. I her no apologys to offur-I am now writin a justification. " I. and I speek for thousand suns uv the South, who would like a good square meal wunst more, am willing to be cons oppertunity is now offered the guvermen oppertunity is now onered the guite son-hill suitate us. We are returning products son-hill your fatid veal and bring out your gold rings, and purple robes and sich. We ask condishins—we shell insist on terms, but we are disposed to be restricted to the condition of the conditi sonable. We air willing to acknowledge the so premacy uv the guvernment, but there must be no humiliashen. A proud, high-spireted peeple lib us uns, won't stand it,-no sir, we ca must be no hangin, no confiscashen, no disfranchista We air willin to step back just as we stept out, re soomin our old status, trustin to engineerin sech uther pints ez air not here enorm Without them condishuns the union would not be wun uv hart-twood be holler mockery. air goin for is union founded on luv, which is strong erer and more solider than muskits. Harts is tramp
—let the platform be barts and all is well.

"But Ginral," sex I, "in all this wat do you per-

posse for us norther dimocrats?"
"Towards them our bowels melt with lov. He forgive yoo. If you kin take the old atthough well and good—ef not—"

"Hold," sez I, "don't threat. A ginooise nother

ern dimekrat wants but little here below, but was that little long. Give him a small post orfis, and ger driver to look up to and a nigger to look down to and a nigger to look down to be a cooper may happy. Ef a angle in the second of the second of the second of the look of the second of the sec to, and he is soopremely happy. If a a ry wuz two offer 2 trade places with him den crown and all, he would ask odds."

"Uv course them positions you kin her—we dult want 'em. All we ask is to make the platfers, and hev sich offisis ez hawty, high-toued men kin

and hev sich offisis ez hawty, high-toned men ka afford 2 take, and you uns kin her the resi.

But wun thing must be understood. The sense of the Charleston convensiun must never be rest acted—there must be no more Duglisis. Lisér the new dispensashen you dance when we fold, askin no questions. The Suthern hart must never again be fired—it would consume itself.

Ez soon ez I hev took the oath, I shel immejily go hum and run for Congris—see to it that ye but

go hum and run for Congris—see to it that re enuff dimecrats there, that we jintly kin cot things. Uv course, in a Union, by luv, there must be equality. Linkin's war debt mast nerre beast. onless ourn is—his hirolins must never be pend ed unless our patriots is. Wat a deliteful pets Men who yesterday waz a gougin each othe the field of battle, to-day a drawin penshua kably from the same treasury! The cagle was flop his wings with joy, and angles would exden Bully! I am disabled from wounds received at the feeld, and rejoice that our pensham laws is the feeld, and rejoice that our pensham laws is a feet.

Go home, my friend, and marshel fer the confict Tell your central committies to collect expenses my, and I, and General Ferris, and Kernal Most and Champ Ferguson, and Dick Turner, and Bernal gard, and that noble old hero (take of your in Bobert E. Le while I pronounce his name) Genral Robert E. Les will cum up and stump the North fer yer ickes. [bey dop." bev dun.

"Noble man," that I, ez he stalkt majestical away, takin, in an abstractin manner, takin is hat and umbreller, leavin his old wuns: coodent foller the, and sich ez the, foreve

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, Lait Paster uv the Church uv the Noo Dispess

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ranis, Ohio and orized to race The following too, but are er, vis :-- WEN D JACKSON, AR

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icut who were ad admits to the suff ear in the Stat thirty days in the of the State, and bold worth \$250 shall have raid direct tax unless authorized, and the suffrage pers or any infamous election. No person of present the suffrage person of the suffage person of the suffrage person of the suffrage person of the suffrage person of the suffage person eason of present United States—n

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